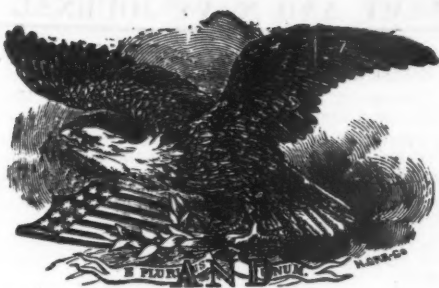


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXIII.—NUMBER
WHOLE NUMBER 1175.

31

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1886.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE fund for Mrs. HANCOCK keeps increasing, and as we go to press is rapidly approaching \$35,000.

DURING this month examinations of non-commissioned officers of the Army for promotion to second lieutenants are in order, and we trust to see an adequate representation.

THE Committee of Judges—Rear Admiral SIMPSON, Captains SICARD and COOKE, have awarded the Naval Institute prize for 1886 to Lieutenant C. G. CALKINS, U. S. Flagship *Trenton*, and honorable mention as follows: 1st to Commander C. F. GOODRICH, U. S. N.; 2d to Ensign WM. L. RODGERS, U. S. N. There were seven competitors. The subject was: "What changes in organization and drill are necessary to sail and fight most effectively our war-ships of the latest type?"

VERY little new has developed this week with regard to the appointments of Majors and Brigadier Generals. The numerous applicants for the single star continue to press their claims, each being hopeful, but none confident, of success. It is learned on the best authority that none of the promotions will be announced until after the retirement of General POPE, March 16 next, when they will all be made at once. It is said that the Reverend HENRY WARD BEECHER has recently called on the President on behalf of General HOWARD. General TERRY's friends are energetically pushing his claim for the HANCOCK vacancy.

THE vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, with the exception of the *Tennessee*, were some time ago directed to rendezvous at Key West as near March 1 as possible, for the purpose of making preparations for the proposed Naval drill. On Tuesday telegraphic orders were sent to Rear Admiral JOUETT to proceed in the *Tennessee* from Aspinwall to Key West to meet the other vessels, but to direct the *Brooklyn* to remain for the present at Aspinwall, where she will look out for the American interests in case any revolutionary troubles should arise. Like instructions were sent to the *Adams* to remain at Panama on the Pacific side of the Isthmus. No orders have yet been issued regarding the locality of the Naval drill, but it is considered as settled that it will take place at Pensacola instead of Tampa Bay.

THE Congressional Record of Feb. 24, No. 48, Vol. 17, furnishes an interesting addition to the literature of the FITZ-JOHN PORTER controversy. Accompanying the speech of the Hon. JOS. WHEELER, of Alabama, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 16, is a diagram showing the position POPE supposed the contending forces to occupy when he issued his 4.30 P. M. order of Aug. 29, 1862, and another showing the actual position at that time. There is a large map of Central Virginia, compiled in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, and there are copies of maps Nos. 1, 2, and 3, before the PORTER Board, showing the probable position of the opposing forces at noon of Aug. 29, and at 4.30 P. M.; what is known as LONGSTREET and WILLIAMS map, and an illustrated map, 1, of counsel for the Government, with letter press description; POPE's map, and a map of the vicinity of Gainesville. If our members of Congress have listened to all the speeches on the FITZ-JOHN PORTER bill, and carefully studied all

maps presented for their enlightenment, they certainly cannot be considered to have voted in ignorance of the facts upon which they were called to decide.

THE President and the Secretary of War are agreed that something should be done to relieve the Judge Advocate's Department from its present anomalous position, and that the President has authority to appoint a successor to General SWAIM is not questioned. The President is unwilling, however, to go beyond the decision of the Court-martial in punishing General SWAIM, as he would do if he were to exercise his authority to appoint some one in his place, and with the concurrence of the Senate practically dismiss him from the Army. He prefers to wait upon the action of Congress which can authorize him to remit the unexpired portion of General SWAIM's sentence and place him upon the retired list. Congress has thus far taken no action with reference to this, but it is reported that a bill for this purpose will shortly be introduced in the Senate.

A DESPATCH from Santa Fe says that some of the Chiricahua Apaches have gone to the Territorial officials and professed to be anxious to abandon the tribal relations and take their place among ranchers and stock raisers. Such professions will not be valued very highly by those members of the Army who have had repeated experience with similar isolated cases of repentance, but there is no doubt that the present would be a good time to enforce an Indian policy, if we had one. In considering GERONIMO's career the singular thing is that he should have so few followers. He and his fellow turbulent chiefs are really remarkable men, and have had a career of success that ought to be very seductive to other Indians, but his influence appears to be a decreasing one. Time, which levels all things, is likely to teach the Indians that taking to the field does not pay even in this indulgent country, and when our authorities are able to discover what mode of Indian government they prefer it can be enforced probably without extreme opposition.

THE Naval Asylum at Philadelphia is beset on various sides. Bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress granting the right of way to a railroad to pass through the grounds. The Councils of Philadelphia have also passed joint resolutions which have been presented by their representatives to Congress asking that the walls surrounding the grounds of the Asylum, built at much cost and trouble, shall be taken down and open fences substituted. The Asylum is now situated in a thickly populated section of the city, and the only glimpse of water obtainable is the muddy Schuylkill, now but little better than a canal. The time has evidently arrived for the removal of the Asylum. The Navy-yard Commission, and various officials high in rank in the Navy Department, and in the Service, have frequently urged the removal; and the crowded condition of the main building emphasizes the wisdom of the recommendations and the necessity for new and more extensive quarters. The site of the Naval Station at New London, with its severity of climate, its inaccessibility and isolation, as well as distance from active movements of shipping, though suggested, would not be suitable for the Asylum. Staten Island in New York Harbor, the high land near Chester, Pa., and the vicinity of Hampton Roads, have been also proposed and are more appropriate. The latter vicinity with its ample water

front, mildness of climate, and central situation seems to combine the greatest number of advantages.

ALL effort is to be made this Congress to change the present system of mileage appropriation for the Army. The sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs in charge of the Army Appropriation bill have already considered this subject, and, we understand, propose to insert a clause in the bill allowing officers when travelling their actual fare and four cents per mile to cover other travelling expenses. The existing rate of eight cents per mile allowed for all travelling expenses, it is maintained, proves a source of income to some and in other cases falls short of meeting the actual extraordinary expenses which an officer must necessarily incur in obeying an order contemplating travel. This is due to the various rates charged by the different railroads. The rates east of the Mississippi River are so much less than those west of it that those travelling on this side under the present rate have a margin left after paying all expenses, while those whose orders take them west of the Mississippi are out of pocket. The scheme proposed by the sub-committee was recommended by the Paymaster General and the Secretary of War in their last annual reports, both of them believing that such an arrangement would be more equitable both to the officers and to the United States. There is some doubt about the committee being able to get the proviso referred to through the House, as it is in the nature of new legislation on an Appropriation bill, which is strictly forbidden under the new rules.

THE report of our Fortification Board and its estimates for the work of defence has filled our English contemporary of the *Army and Navy Gazette* with admiration. "How long," it asks, "will it be before we see such an estimate presented to the House of Commons? Our needs, more urgent, are much less in extent, and the business could be done far cheaper if taken in hand before it is too late." This is equally true of this country, and our concern just now is as to how long it will be before Congress will vote the necessary appropriation for beginning the work. Our English contemporary also furnishes us with a lesson from its experience as to the importance of hastening the work of naval preparation. Referring to the hasty naval preparations in England for meeting the contingency of a war with Russia, the *Gazette* says: "Then we were within an ace of showing the woefulness of the 'too late' policy. Small benefit would have been the grand array of vessels ordered a month previously, or the torpedo boats which are not yet finished. What would have been the value of the tugs, bought hastily by civilians to make into men-of-war—tugs which are now found to be unseaworthy, or needing an expenditure which would build new ones to make them fit for anything at all? The mercantile cruisers also, so hurriedly taken up, without proper provision of guns, would they have figured as adequate means? Of course not." This is apropos to a paper read before the Royal United Service Institution by Captain FITZGERALD, R. N., in the course of which he says:

If we employ a lawyer to defend us, we follow his advice as to the means which shall be taken for our defence. But with the Navy it is not so; civilians decide the means which shall be taken for the defence of the Empire. Civilians propose the estimates, usually for party and not for national requirements, and they also decide how much of the money voted shall be spent upon each of the branches of a very complicated and technical profession. Civilians build our ships, and occasionally astonish us with some very original, but curious designs, based (as a distinguished officer has described them) upon untried hypotheses.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR J. BELGER, U. S. A., retired, is at Earle's Hotel, New York City.

SURGEON H. E. BROWN, U. S. A., is visiting friends at Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

MAJOR E. B. WILLISTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, remains on special duty at Troy, N. Y.

CAPTAIN J. B. GUTHRIE, 15th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Bayard, N. M., from a short leave.

CAPTAIN C. B. PENROSE, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., has left Fort Snelling on a few weeks' visit East.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., was a guest at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT J. J. DOUGHERTY, 11th U. S. Inf., of Fort Sully, was a recent guest at the Ryan House, St. Paul.

ADJUTANT JAMES FURNANCE, 13th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Marcy, N. M.

QUARTERMASTER W. P. HALL, 5th U. S. Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Riley this week from a trip to Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT C. H. COCHRAN, 17th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Laramie, was a recent guest at the Hotel Emery, Cincinnati.

MAJOR JOHN R. MYRICK, U. S. A., returned to Fort McHenry, Md., early in the week from a short visit to New York City.

LIEUTENANT W. H. WHEELER, 11th U. S. Inf., who has been visiting in New York City, is on his return journey to Fort Sully, Dakota.

MRS. BAILY, widow of the late Lieut. C. M. Baily, 8th U. S. Infantry, is residing with her sister, Mrs. John F. Swift, in San Francisco.

MAJOR-GENERAL POPE will, it is expected, when retired, travel abroad for about a year and then settle either in Cincinnati or St. Louis.

PAYMASTER D. R. LARNED, U. S. A., lately visiting in New York City, goes to San Francisco to report to Gen. Pope for assignment to duty.

CAPTAIN M. E. O'BRIEN, 2d U. S. Cav., will leave Fort Spokane, Wash. Territory, at an early date on a long leave for the benefit of his health.

The ladies and officers of Washington Barracks, D. C., are making ready for the theatrical performance to take place there March 5. It will be quite a society event.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d U. S. Infantry, to Miss Lillie Kimball, eldest daughter of Major A. S. Kimball, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

LIEUTENANT R. J. C. IRVINE, 11th U. S. Infantry, and bride, recently in New York City, have gone to Augusta, Ga., where they will remain a few weeks and then go to Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota.

MAJOR CHAS. W. RAYMOND, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has arrived in New Orleans, La., and relieved Major Amos Stickney, who will shortly go to Louisville, Ky., for station, instead of to Milwaukee, as first ordered.

MRS. MIZNER, wife of Major J. K. Mizner, 4th Cavalry, of Jefferson Barracks, and Mrs. Sibley, wife of Lieut. Sibley, 2d Cavalry, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. George O. Webster, 4th Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth.

THERE will soon be added to Henry Holt and Co.'s Library of Foreign Poetry a new translation in verse by Commander William Gibson, U. S. N., of poems by Goethe, comprising ballads, songs, and miscellaneous selections. Commander Gibson has every qualification for such a translation, as his frequent contribution of poetic gems to the various periodicals has abundantly shown.

The California commandery in an obituary notice of the late Lieut.-Comdr. Richard Malcolm Cutts, U. S. N., says: "In the very prime of his life, with a record to be proud of, and anticipating a career of honorable and useful service to his country, he has been suddenly and unexpectedly taken from us. The tender hands of loving companions consigned him to his last repose at Mare Island; his grave was surrounded by those who had weathered with him many a storm, and the tears of many a blue-jacket fell like rain as they looked their last upon their beloved commander. He was a noble gentleman, a tender husband, an affectionate father, and in his death one more true heart has gone to rest."

COLONEL C. C. GILBERT, 17th U. S. Infantry, will be retired for age on Monday next, March 1, after an honorable service of nearly forty-four years. He was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers Sept. 9, 1862, for gallantry at Springfield, Mo., and Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., and received the brevets of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel in the Regular Army for gallantry at Shiloh, Tenn., and Richmond and Perryville, Ky. His retirement promotes Lieut.-Col. Alex. Chambers, 21st, to colonel 17th Infantry; Major John S. Poland, 18th, to lieutenant colonel 21st; Capt. G. K. Brady, 23d, to major 18th; 1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, 23d, to captain, and 2d Lieut. W. A. Nichols, 23d, to 1st lieutenant.

In the February *Overland* Mr. Charles J. Woodbury quotes the late Alexander H. Stephens as saying in the course of a private conversation: "Had Toombs been made President—that he was not was only an accident—it is my conviction that the whole scheme of action, nay, the results, would have been changed. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, impressment, subsidy of troops by conscription, would never have been attempted. The object sought would have been one less objectionable to the people of the North. It would, after two years of war, have been gained by special treaty, because it was strictly constitutional, and is now at last so acknowledged even by a centralized Congress. But Davis, Davis—I know not why he was ever elected President of the Confederacy, except that he never succeeded in anything he undertook."

LIEUTENANT G. A. CORNISH, 15th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at Demopolis, Ala.

CAPTAIN E. M. HAYES, 5th U. S. Cavalry, Mrs. Hayes, and family, are visiting in Baltimore.

COLONEL G. V. FOSBERT, British Army, was in New York this week quartering at the Clarendon.

GENERAL R. C. DRUM, U. S. A., has gone to South Carolina with Lieut. H. J. Hunt, U. S. N., and Mrs. Hunt.

LIEUTENANT V. E. STOTTIER, 10th U. S. Infantry, will come East in April, to remain for six or seven weeks.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. R. MIZNER, 10th U. S. Infantry, is spending a portion of his leave in Detroit, Michigan.

MAJOR C. H. WHIPPLE, Paymaster, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Keogh, Montana, from a brief trip eastward.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., returned to Sackett's Harbor this week from a visit to New York and Washington.

COLONEL W. R. SNEEDBERG, U. S. Army, retired, has been elected Commander of the Department of California, G. A. R.

LIEUTENANT N. P. PHISTER, 1st U. S. Infantry of Fort Mojave, Ariz., will spend a few months in the East this summer.

GENERAL S. D. STURGIS, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sturgis, lately at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, are visiting in Washington for a few weeks.

LIEUTENANT W. W. GALBRAITH, 5th U. S. Art., returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week from a short absence.

MR. S. A. W. PATTERSON, a nephew of Admiral Porter, U. S. N., was married at Philadelphia Feb. 18 to Miss Margaret Sprague Davis.

The San Francisco *Post* publishes a facsimile of General R. E. Lee's original application for a cadet's warrant to West Point. It was written Feb. 28, 1824.

COLONEL G. L. FEBIGER, Assistant Paymaster General, will shortly leave San Francisco for Chicago for duty as Chief Paymaster of the Division of the Missouri.

The President on Friday evening of this week gave a reception in honor of the officers of the Army and Navy, to meet whom the diplomatic corps, Congress, and the judiciary were invited.

LIEUTENANT F. P. AVERY, 3d U. S. Infantry, was married at St. Louis Feb. 16 to Miss Helen Carroll. The married couple are spending a portion of their wedding tour in Washington, and ultimately go to Fort Shaw, Montana.

DR. R. W. SHUFELDT has written for "Mind in Nature" an interesting discussion of the topic "Science and the State," in which he advocates the establishment by the Government in Washington of a new executive department, to be known as the Department of Science.

GENERAL VEGA, of the Mexican Army, passed through El Paso early in the week on his way to the scene of the recent killing of Captain Emmet Crawford, U. S. A., where he will make a thorough investigation of the unfortunate incident on behalf of the Mexican Government.

GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., before returning to Fort Snelling from his visit to New York to attend the funeral of General Hancock, paid a visit to his brother at Englewood. Lieut. L. R. Hare, A. D. C., who accompanied General Terry East, has rejoined at Fort Snelling.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK, 23d U. S. Infantry, presided over a General Court-martial which met at Fort Wayne, Mich., this week to try Private Rivers for stealing public checks from the check-book of Lieut. C. R. Edwards, 23d U. S. Infantry, in charge of the guard at Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, forging names of certain officers thereto, etc.

The Omaha *Excelsior*, of Sept. 20, says: "Gen. Howard will go to Governor's Island to succeed Gen. Hancock, it is quite certain, but who will succeed Gen. Howard here is not so plain to be seen. We would like to see Col. Carlin move from the fort to department headquarters. During the war Col. Carlin drilled a company of young lawyers in Buffalo, of which Mr. Cleveland was one, and is said to be pleasantly remembered by the President as his old commanding officer."

MAURICE RATDEN, Vice Consul of the Republic of Mexico, while in Leavenworth City last week was interviewed about the killing of Capt. Crawford, and said: "I do not, of course, know whether the shooting of Capt. Crawford was a mistake or not, as I believe no one can positively state but those interested; but I can say this, that the Mexican Government deeply deprecates such a thing and will take every step possible to rectify the matter by punishing the offenders, if they be such. Mexico is very anxious to preserve peace between the United States and herself. It is to her interest to do so, and I can say that no one more deeply deprecates this untimely accident than the government officials of Mexico."

The Detroit *Journal*, referring to the marriage in that city, Feb. 10, of Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th U. S. Inf., to Miss Josie E. Hall, says: "Lieut. Heyl, 23d Inf., of Fort Wayne, was the groom's best man, the bride being attended by Miss Jettie Halladay, of Chicago. The bride, who has been a leader in Detroit society, is a direct descendant of Gov. Lyman Hall, of Georgia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Major General Samuel Holden Parsons, of Revolutionary fame. The groom hails from the South, and is described as a model military man. They expect to visit Washington, from which place they will proceed to Augusta, Ga., remaining for several weeks the guests of the groom's sister Mrs. Thomas Branch. Before departing for their future home at Fort Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Irvine will visit Detroit, when a reception is to be held at Mr. Hall's residence. The dinner given by Mr. W. Y. Hamlin in honor of Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine on Tuesday evening, was one of the most elaborate affairs of the kind ever given at the Detroit Club."

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., spent a few days in Washington this week.

MRS. BATES, widow of Capt. Kinzie Bates, U. S. A., is visiting friends at Fort Leavenworth.

INSPECTOR GENERAL E. M. HEYL, U. S. A., arrived in Washington early in the week from San Antonio, Texas.

CAPTAIN A. B. TAYLOR, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Taylor, of 29 West 17th Street, New York City, are visiting in Washington.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MITCHELL, 3d Infantry, lately found unfit for active service, will continue his residence in New York City.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a trip to Washington.

ASSISTANT SURGEON P. G. WALES, U. S. A., on leave from Idaho, is visiting his father, Medical Director Wales, U. S. N., in Washington.

MRS. GIBSON, wife of General H. G. Gibson, U. S. Army, gave her last reception for the season, at Washington Barracks, on Feb. 23.

CAPTAIN R. H. MONTGOMERY, 5th U. S. Cavalry, of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was in Philadelphia this week, quartering at the Lafayette Hotel.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, U. S. A., was tendered a reception by the Catholic Club of Philadelphia, at their club house on Broad street, on Monday evening. There was a large attendance.

A PETITION signed by 73 prominent citizens of Maine urging the retirement of Lieut. Greely with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry was presented in the Senate by Senator Logan on Wednesday.

MRS. WHITNEY, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, is doing Washington a great service in aiding the Training School for Servants, and gave a musicale at her residence recently in aid of the institution.

Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Niles, of Washington, have placed their house at the disposal of Admiral and Mrs. English for the evening of March 3, the occasion of the wedding reception of Miss Frankie English.

Of Gen. Hancock the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "They won in the end, Grant as the chief, and Hancock as best man. He died a Major-General, and he had not a star, a riband, or an order; and he was so poor, the nation is about to subscribe to a fund for his widow."

LIEUTENANT THOMAS CRUSE, 6th Cavalry, says the *Critic*, who is at the National Hotel from his old home at Owensboro', Kentucky, will remain until Feb. 28. He is on leave from Fort Stanton, New Mexico, and is rejoicing over a young son, who made his first appearance at Owensboro' last week.

The friends of Lieut. William A. Hadden, who died on board the receiving ship *Vermont* on Jan. 19, have started a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory in Union Town Cemetery, Pa. Many contributions were received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The lieutenant was a very genial officer and was loved by all who knew him.

COLONEL HERBINGER, who led the retreat of the French Army from Langson, has been tried by a council of war, which was held at St. Malo on Feb. 11. All kinds of accusations were made against the colonel at the time reflecting on his courage, his sobriety, and so forth; but as the council is understood to have decided in his favor, it may be inferred that the accusations were made for the purpose of accounting for the defeat.

The San Francisco *News Letter*, referring to the recent marriage of Lieutenant J. C. Cantwell, U. S. Revenue Marine, to Miss Florence Godley, says: "It was one of the prettiest weddings of the season. The church was very full, and at 8.30 exactly the ushers entered the church, followed by four bridesmaids, and then the bride, walking with her first one. The groom and his best man met the party at the altar rails, where the Rev. Mr. Beers performed the ceremony. A reception followed the ceremony at the Godley residence on Sacramento street."

A "GOSSIP" in the New York *Tribune* says: "Major-Gen. Sir Charles K. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the West Indies, was the high-sounding title under which a short and chunky red-faced man with a well English air and a well English overcoat and cape, announced himself on his arrival here Wednesday last. It occurred to me that I would like a chat with this modern Wellington. I found that he was only a Wellington by proxy. 'You will please accept my Aide,' said this Major-General and Commander-in-Chief. 'I am not in the habit of giving out information except through the regular channel.' I thought from his tone and manner that he was hardly in the habit of giving out information in any channel, and I let him sail for Nassau without availing myself of the opportunity offered to get information second-hand and ready-made from the young aide-de-camp."

A WASHINGTON correspondent, referring to the reception given last week by the Secretary of War Endicott and Mrs. Endicott, says: "The reception was for the officers of the Army, and the Naval officers were invited to meet them. All came in full dress uniforms, and Mrs. Endicott's parlor presented a brilliant scene when filled with the fair women and brave men. Gen. Sheridan gave good news of the convalescence of his pretty wife, and expressed pride in the appearance of his fellow officers in uniform, although agreeing that army uniform is not what it used to be or ought to be. Gen. Sheridan mourns for the crimson sash that he wore in war time, and although now that he is Lieutenant General and can choose and make his own uniform, he has had to drop the showy aiguillettes of the cavalryman for the yellow cordon of commander. The Lieutenant General has three stars on his epaulettes, and his chapeau has a modest black plume and gold rosette, with the national arms on either side. The crosses, medals, stars, and decorations that would cover his breast were the chief of any other army on the globe are missing, and the foremost soldier of the age, since Grant has died, wears a plainer and less conspicuous uniform than any cavalry lieutenant."

MAJOR E. D. JUDD, U. S. A., retired, is visiting in San Antonio.

GENERAL ALEX. S. WEBB, who has been seriously ill, is recovering.

COLONEL H. A. HAMBRIGHT, U. S. A., was at the Girard House, Philadelphia, this week.

GENERAL F. F. FLINT, U. S. A., of Highland Park, Ill., is visiting friends in Tallahassee, Fla.

LIEUTENANT T. H. BLISS, 1st U. S. Artillery, is still abroad visiting naval and military schools in Europe.

It is stated that Lieut. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st U. S. Inf., recently tried by Court-martial at Fort Bridger, Wyo., has been acquitted.

SERGEANT LONG, one of the survivors of the Greely Expedition, is now stationed at the Signal Service Office in the Equitable Building.

THE San Francisco Post urges the claims of General August V. Kautz, Colonel 8th U. S. Infantry, for promotion to Brigadier-General.

SECRETARY WHITNEY was at the Navy Department but little during the past week. Commodore Harmony acted as Secretary during his absence.

CAPTAIN CHARLES PORTER, 8th U. S. Inf., who has been visiting in New York and vicinity, since December last, will shortly return to Benicia Barracks, California.

THE will of the late Gen. David Hunter, U. S. A., leaves his entire estate to his wife, Maria Hunter, and names her as sole executrix, requesting that she be permitted to serve without bond being required.

THERE is a bill before the House directing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls the name of Mrs. Octave Pavy, widow of Acting Assistant Surgeon Pavy, of the late Greely Arctic Exploring Expedition.

THE President gave a reception at the White House Friday evening in honor of the Army and Navy, to which the Diplomatic Corps, Congress, the judiciary and commissioned civilian officials were invited.

THOS. P. CABANISS, M. D., formerly an acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, and a participant in the Modoc War, where so many of the 4th U. S. Artillery lost their lives, has been appointed Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of Idaho. It will be seen from a card in this number on page 622 that the Doctor is anxious to secure the services of an ex-hospital steward as steward and bookkeeper.

LORD WOLSELEY says that his campaign library consist of the New Testament, the Book of Common Prayer, Shakespeare, Thomas a Kempis and the Soldier's Pocket Book. When going on a distant expedition he could add, in the history, Creasy's "Decisive Battles," Plutarch's Lives, Voltaire's Charles XII., Frode's Caesar and Hume's England, and in "fiction" Macaulay's "History of England" and his essays.

COLONEL T. H. RUGER, 18th U. S. Infantry, says the Kansas City Times, mentioned in connection with prospective promotions "is by both birth and education a soldier. His mind is pure and singularly free from those little prejudices that so often unfit men for high official position. His command is strict and just and tempered with kindness and respect of all with whom he comes in contact. That he will succeed to one of the prospective vacancies there is but little doubt in the minds of those who believe that President Cleveland will act for the best interests of the Service."

A DOZEN friends of Lieut.-Comdr. Berry, U. S. Navy, gave him a congratulatory dinner at the University Club on the evening of Feb. 23. Mr. Berry has recently been promoted to the grade of lieutenant-commander after 16 years service as lieutenant. The gentlemen giving the dinner were all members of the University Club; some of them officers of the Army and Navy, and some civilians. A pleasant evening was passed in dining, winning, chatting, yarn-spinning, and reminiscence-recalling. Mr. Berry's services in connection with the search for DeLong and his comrades are well remembered, and he is a gentleman who is justly held in high esteem by those who know him for his personal qualities as well as for his professional attainments.

At a meeting of Baptist ministers in Boston on Feb. 22 the Rev. Philip S. Moxom, of the First Baptist Church, said that efforts are being made to defeat by Roman Catholic influence the appointment of General Howard to succeed General Hancock in command of the Department of the East, and to secure the appointment of a General who would be in sympathy with the Roman Catholics, and that it would not be out of place for the conference frankly to adopt a resolution as a simple memorandum; something that should be forwarded as representing the Baptist ministers in Boston, expressing the desire that General Howard be appointed. Mr. Moxom said that Roman Catholics in the War Department were in the ascendancy. A committee of three, the Rev. P. S. Moxom, Dr. Bosworth and the Rev. J. McWhinnie, were appointed to consider the subject, and Mr. Moxom stated that a report would be presented at the next meeting of the conference.

THE Brackett News, of Feb. 20, has the following Fort Clark items:

Mr. Henry Stanley and Mrs. Stanley, who have been visiting Dr. Black, have returned to St. Louis. We are sorry to learn that Capt. E. G. Fechet is quite ill at Hillsboro, N. M. Mrs. Fechet left on Thursday for Hillsboro. On account of the illness of Chaplain Merrill no services were held at the post Sunday evening. Capt. J. F. Randlett's genial countenance was seen at Fort Clark Sunday. The Captain is one of the most popular officers in the West. Co. D, 19th Inf., Lieut. Vernon comdg., left Monday for Fort Ringgold.

THE Mineral Argus, of Feb. 11, has the following Fort Maginnis items:

A pleasant meeting of the Euchre Club was held at Lieut. Bonnus' quarters early in the week. Mrs. Capt. Wagner drew first prize. Lieut. Macdonald, with two mounted men, has been sent to Big Spring Creek, to look after a few Indians. The entertainment given by the Minstrel Troupe at the Roller Rink last Saturday evening was a pronounced success. Citizens, we know, will join us in extending our thanks to Col. Forsyth, for giving the troupe permission to visit Maiden and give an entertainment, and trust they will be allowed to visit us again at an early date.

COMMANDER F. A. COOK, U. S. N., of Detroit, was in Washington this week.

CHAPLAIN W. F. MORRISON, U. S. N., has returned to Newport, R. I., from a visit to New York City.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR R. W. STEELE, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

COMMANDER BAINBRIDGE HOFF, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BROWN, U. S. N., of the Norfolk Navy-yard, spent a few days in Indianapolis this week.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER M. R. CALVERT, U. S. N., is a recent visitor to New Orleans, registering at the City Hotel.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN LOWE, U. S. N., of the Norfolk Navy-yard, spent the week in Washington visiting his family.

LIEUTENANT B. H. BUCKINGHAM, U. S. N., Naval Attaché, after visiting at Paris and Berlin, was last at St. Petersburg.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER A. J. IVERSON, U. S. N., on duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, paid a visit to Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., who is, we believe, soon to be married, will go abroad for his wedding tour and be absent about a year.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR W. H. VARNEY, U. S. N., has gone from Norfolk, Va., to Pensacola, to make further examination of submerged test plates.

BOATSWAIN PATRICK HALEY, U. S. N., of Mare Island, was married Feb. 17, 1886, at Vallejo, Cal., to Miss Clara Hirschfeld. The married couple will return from their wedding tour about the middle of March.

THE Norfolk papers think that Captain George Brown, U. S. N., will succeed Commodore William T. Truxtun as commandant of the Navy-yard there next month, when that officer is placed on the retired list.

COMMODORE W. T. TRUXTUN, U. S. N., says the Norfolk Landmark, returned from Washington, Feb. 19, and resumed duty, having passed a very successful examination for promotion to Rear-Admiral. He was generally congratulated by his friends.

CAPTAIN M. C. MARIN, U. S. N., and his daughter were taken seriously ill a few days ago, says the Newport News, and upon investigation it was ascertained that the sickness was caused by eating canned corn beef. For a time both were in a very critical condition.

COMMANDER G. W. SUMNER, U. S. Navy, was married Feb. 20, to Miss Maude Willis, at the residence of Wm. H. Bell, M. D., No. 210 2d avenue, New York City. The Rev. Henry Wilson, D. D., of St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, performed the ceremony.

LIEUTENANT T. L. CASEY, Jr., Corps of Engineers, has gone from San Francisco to San Antonio for temporary duty as one of a commission to run and mark the boundary lines between a portion of the Indian Territory and the State of Texas. Major Livermore and Lieut. Beach are his colleagues on the commission.

LIEUTENANT W. H. W. JAMES, 24th U. S. Infantry, on leave since middle of December, has been spending the winter in Washington. He arrived in New York this week and will remain some days visiting friends, meanwhile stopping at the Hoffman House. From New York he goes to his home in Tennessee and expects to return to his post, Fort Reno, I. T., about the middle of March.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL may well make and unmake Ministries. He is a lineal descendant in the fifteenth generation, of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, famed in history as "the King-maker." It may also be observed that Mr. Parnell, Earl Spencer, and the Marquis of Hartington are blood cousins, Parnell and Spencer being descendants in the seventh and Hartington in the eighth generation of John Mordaunt Viscount Avalon.

CIVIL ENGINEER HENRY S. CRAVEN, U. S. N., has been for some time on leave, engaged as engineer of construction on the new Croton Aqueduct, under Chief Engineer Benjamin S. Church. At a meeting of the Aqueduct Commissioners, Feb. 24, by a vote of four to two, it was decided to request his resignation, on the ground that he or Mr. Church would have to go, and the majority of the commission decided to stand by the chief engineer. Mr. Craven is one of the oldest engineers on the work. He was appointed an assistant engineer on the new aqueduct in 1883 while Mr. Edson was Mayor, and rose rapidly until he became engineer of construction. As such he was the executive officer of the work, transmitting the orders of Mr. Church to the division engineers and having a general supervision over them. Mr. Craven, who has the relative rank of lieutenant commander in the Navy, is a son of Admiral Craven, and a nephew of Alfred W. Craven, for several years the head of the old Aqueduct Department.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says: "Mr. Whitney, by the way, slips over to New York oftener than is generally known. He remains as quiet as possible on his visits there and above all things shuns the newspaper reporters. I am told that he is very much disgusted with official life in Washington, and the demands of society here. He told a friend when there last that he had never been so occupied before in his life. 'I am in my office until 3 o'clock every afternoon, and am then expected, instead of seeking rest, to take up a round of social duties that extend far into the next morning,' he said. 'Thus I never know what it is to get a moment to myself.' The Secretary's old habits were quite different from this. He was wont to work hard enough while at his office, but he liked to get away from it at an early hour, and drive or ride through Central Park. The exactions of society in New York could be regulated at will. In Washington to a Cabinet officer they are imperative."

GENERAL HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., has a suit in the Superior Court to recover \$100,000 damages from Mr. George Jones, proprietor of the New York Times, for alleged libel. In Supreme Court, Chambers, on Thursday, counsel for General Hazen asked that a commission issue to Washington to take the testimony of General Logan, Professor Baird and others. J. H. Aston, of Washington was appointed commissioner by Judge Barrett.

MAJOR MERRILL'S CASE.

The merits of the case of Major Merrill, whose promotion to lieutenant colonel has been withdrawn, are thus stated on behalf of Major Merrill's claim to this promotion:

Not only by all precedents hitherto existing, but also by the Army Regulations, an officer has been entitled to promotion, according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency. This exception has invariably been construed to apply only to the cases of those officers who have debarred themselves from promotion through their own misconduct, such as chronic alcoholism, or by reason of other disabilities not incident to the Service; but never to officers incapacitated by reason of wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, as this would be to punish instead of to reward an officer for the meritorious performance of his duty in active service in the field. As long as an officer is borne on the active list, and until actually retired by being placed on the retired list, since he may recover prior to that sufficiently to again resume active duty, he is in the line of promotion and entitled to it by law. The fact of his physical incapacity to take command has nothing to do with his legal rights; as, according to the same reasoning, he or any other officer might be considered out of the Army altogether the moment he is disabled in active service. Had Major Merrill been retired prior to Jan. 9, the date of the occurrence of the vacant lieutenant colonelcy, it would have been perfectly legal, though opposed to the usual practice of the War Department, as well as a great hardship by reason of his standing at the head of majors of cavalry, to have retired him as a major. This was done in the case of a Capt. Armes, no vacancy of major existing at the time. From and after the date of the occurrence of the vacancy, whether incapacitated or not, Major Merrill becomes a lieutenant colonel *de jure*, and if then retired, it must be as a lieutenant colonel, since he is entitled to all the benefits and rights accruing to that rank for the time between the date of the vacancy and that of his retirement. Such is Major Merrill's case—entirely different from that of Armes.

The only similar one that ever occurred was that of Lieutenant, now Captain, Lynde, who had been found incapacitated by a retiring board while still the senior first lieutenant in his regiment, and for that reason was passed over by the War Department on the occurrence of a vacancy in the captains, some two years ago, and a Lieutenant Armstrong promoted in his stead. The Senate refused to confirm Armstrong; his name was withdrawn and Lynde's substituted, who was promptly confirmed. The present Administration but recently admitted the justice of Senator Logan's stand, who held in the case of Lynde that an officer, though incapacitated for active service, was, until actually retired, entitled to his promotion when a vacancy occurred. In the nomination of a Lieutenant Whitney to a captaincy in his regiment—the 11th Infantry—though his case was exactly similar to Lynde's and Merrill's, Whitney was confirmed without any objection. This was only four months ago. Other cases have been decided without hesitation in the same manner by both the War Department and the Senate. This action has received the universal approval of all officers in the Service as being sound in both law and equity, so that the matter has been considered as finally settled.

The present attempt to deprive Major Merrill of his legal rights, and eventually by the same ruling many other innocent and deserving officers in the future, has evidently been made by a misrepresentation of the facts in the case by his enemies, and I do not believe it possible that it can succeed.

THE WILL OF COLONEL A. D. NELSON.

A DESPATCH from Maysville, Ky., states that the will of the late Col. Anderson D. Nelson, U. S. Army, retired, is to be contested. Col. Nelson accumulated, by judicious real estate transactions, etc., a fortune estimated at over \$250,000. For many years he took an especial interest in his sister Mrs. J. M. Stockton, and seems to have considered her and her family his heirs. In 1878, however, he married Miss Emily Sanford, a sister of Maj. Geo. B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry. After his marriage he frequently declared his purpose to provide for Mrs. Stockton and her children, who were in moderate circumstances, and in a measure dependent, in the most liberal manner. In accordance with this long-cherished and frequently-announced purpose, in June, 1884, Col. Nelson made a will dividing his property equally between his wife and his sister, providing that if his wife, by whom he had no children, should die before he did then his whole estate should go to his sister.

On Dec. 29, only about four hours before his death, Col. Nelson had, whether of his own volition or under some undue influence, remains to be shown, executed two deeds to one George Thomas of Thompsville, of the above mentioned forty acres of valuable building lots in St. Paul, who immediately reconveyed it to Col. Nelson's wife; and at the same time, and as a part of the same transaction, Col. Nelson had executed a third will, leaving all the balance of his estate, absolutely and in fee, to his wife, cutting off his sister without a single cent, giving no reason for the change, and not even mentioning his sister's name in the instrument. This will Mrs. Stockton and her husband propose to contest, and have already filed their complaint in the District Court of St. Paul, asking that Mrs. Nelson shall be compelled to bring the deeds into court for cancellation, and that the will shall be set aside as fraudulent. The complaint alleges that Col. Nelson was not in a sound or disposing mental condition, but by reason of the near approach of death, was in a state of utter imbecility, without reason and nearly without consciousness, and that he was induced to affix his name to these instruments of writing by undue influence, fraud and oppression, with a view to cheat and defraud Mrs. Stockton out of her just and legal rights. Sensational developments are promised.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SALT LAKE CITY.

THE sensation of the hour at Salt Lake and vicinity recently, has been the arrest by Marshal Ireland, escape and recapture of the distinguished Mormon, George Q. Cannon. The arrest was made at Promontory, near Ogden, and the U. S. civil authorities fearing trouble requested Gen. McCook, commanding at Fort Douglas, to send a guard of U. S. troops with the Marshal. The General accordingly sent a Company of the 6th Inf. under Capt. Penney and Lt. Shaw. There was no trouble, however, and Cannon being brought before Judge Zane was placed under \$45,000 bail. The use of the troops in this connection is variously commented on according to the proclivities of the editors. The Salt Lake Daily Tribune says: "The guard did no harm. A man who for years has defied the whole United States Government to do its utmost, ought not to worry over the presence of some thirty soldiers. There was no intention in sending the soldiers except to see that the peace was preserved. This is a peculiar people. There have been some vivid recent reminders of Mormon treachery." On the other hand the Salt Lake Herald says: "The poor soldiers who were compelled to play a part in the game of sensation which Marshal Ireland and those who are manipulating him for their wicked purposes have been playing for the past two days, were really ashamed of the proceedings, and the officers in command felt that the military was being forced to play a part that should not have been imposed upon the Army." I tell you things are lively here.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

SERVICE BREVETS.

No one, we apprehend, will question the generosity of sentiment or sincerity of purpose of Senator Manderson, in his bill to confer grade by brevet upon officers distinguished in the campaigns against Indians. It appears to be the view of the honorable Senator that, whereas, an officer pierced by the bullet or arrow of a savage may sink as dead as though slain at Gettysburg, therefore, in the risks incurred, the hardships endured, and the courage and conduct exhibited, there exists as good ground for the notice by the Government of battles and service at large against Indians as against another and more civilized foe.

Therefore, then, thus well; but what in reality is it Mr. Manderson would offer in reward or stimulant of the nerve and character essential to the officers named as in the premises?

Let us glance for a moment at the practical value of a brevet in the Army of the United States. Time was, it is true, when to win a brevet was to wear its uniform, to hold precedence upon Courts-martial, etc., to gain command upon detachments, properly mixed; and, more than all the rest, to draw the pay of rank by brevet when exercising the command thereof. Those were the halcyon days. Then it was that Worth, on entering the campaigns of Mexico, penned the phrase, "a grade or a grave;" whilst Riley, wrought with a vernacular all his own, cried out, "Six feet or a yellow sash!" And thus, too, it was, that, while the old cocks crowed and the young ones learned, battles were fought, and the Bird of our Banner went sailing on above dominions widening ultimately to the shores of the Pacific!

How is it now? An officer amply deserving, fares regularly up through the channel of reports, reaching at last the President, who is only too proud to nominate him for a brevet. The nomination appearing before the Senate, that honorable body, after due note of all the facts, confirm the appointment by the Chief Executive, and the commission is issued accordingly. It is a beautiful thing, this commission; and what with its eagle and scrolls, its signatures and seals, and all that, seems to constitute as nearly a patent of nobility as a Republic may dare to confer. And, yet, *cul bono*? Of what good, indeed, now that you have gotten your commission? It is, at least, the notice of the Government. Granted; and that is what no disciplined soldier will receive with other than respect.

Going farther, however, in our programme as laid down, let the officer receiving this honorable notice, but appear upon parade in the dress and insignia of his newer rank, and he will be invited to peruse upon page 355, Army Regulations, the following from an act of Congress of July 15, 1870, to wit:

"No officer shall be entitled on account of having been brevetted, to wear, while on duty, any uniform other than that of his actual rank."

Feeling now a little hurt at being addressed as, say lieutenant instead of captain—his rank by brevet—our officer is answered in his complaint by reference to the concluding sentence of above named section of Regulations, as thus:

"No officer shall be addressed in orders or official communications by any title other than that of his actual rank." Act of Congress, July 15, 1870.

It being our officer's turn for detail upon a Court-martial, he is informed on entering the room appointed to that purpose that his place is away down there on the left, precedence by brevet being "played out," as see Act of Congress of March 3, 1869, p. 355, Army Regulations, which said act goes on to remark that "brevet rank shall not entitle an officer to precedence," etc., etc.

Wherefore, cut off at every turn, our officer does but conclude that, as concerns his brevet, it were better perhaps to follow the advice of Dr. Holmes in relation to the "Portrait of a Gentleman" on exhibition in a public gallery, and quietly "hush up" the whole matter among his friends.

As touching the assignment to duty or command according to brevet rank, by special order of the President, we have seen assigned to the command of a department, a colonel of the line, brilliant in history, and in every way competent, yet with no single penny of increase in his pay for the added care and responsibility thrown upon him. For, say the Acts of Congress of March 3, 1863, and 1865, p. 367, Army Regulations:

"Brevets conferred upon commissioned officers shall not entitle them to any increase of pay."

Such, then, as nearly as we may trace the same, appear to be about the present aspect and value, practically speaking, of rank and commission by brevet. How far Mr. Manderson may feel moved to extend the field of distribution of the parchments witnessing the whole, must rest with his own thoughtfulness and judgment to say. We can at least respect the earnestness and devotion with which he undertakes to stimulate through even the faintest form of acknowledgment by the Government, the effort and *esprit de corps* of our officers, in their hazardous and wearing duties upon the frontier, and among the savages abounding along the same.

A. T.

THE REGIMENTAL STAFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The letter of "Rotation," in the JOURNAL of Feb. 13, calls attention to an abuse, not so well known outside of the Army as in it, but far more detrimental to the true interests of the Service than that growing out of the indefinite detail of officers on staff duty with general officers. It is a pity that the rule established by the Secretary of War in the latter case could not be here applied. Looked at from the standpoint of the efficiency of the Service there is far more reason why all the 1st Lieutenants of each regiment of the Army should have an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of staff duty than that a few scattered officers throughout the Army at large should be so instructed or have the benefits of such details.

In addition to the manifest unfairness of giving to a junior officer—often a 2d lieutenant—the pay and emoluments of a captain, for an indefinite period, there are many and graver abuses that have grown out of the present rule governing the selection and tenure of office of regimental staff officers. The considerations that usually govern the selection of these officers is one almost too well known to need repetition. That it is purely a matter of favoritism

in nine cases out of ten goes without the saying. If the colonel has a son-in-law, his wife a relative, or either a personal favorite among the subalterns, this fortunate individual gets the place as a matter of course. So well is this known that it is so unusual thing to see officers "boneing" for the position; not by particular attention to military duty, but by assiduous polite attention to the colonel's wife, his family, or that officer himself. So long as these positions are considered the personal perquisites of the regimental commanders such abuses are bound to continue.

The advent of a new colonel in a regiment is followed by intrigues and wirepulling worthy of a political caucus. The same thing happens when an incumbent is removed by promotion or otherwise. If the "kitchen cabinet" rules in such matters, as it often does, the whole matter is there discussed and the selection made. That the most deserving officer, either by length of service or peculiar fitness, gets it, may happen, but the chances are infinitely in favor of the one who stands first in the good graces of the commanding officer's family. In a case like the above the writer has heard the merits of the different favorites discussed by this body in the most open and cold blooded way, where the fitness or real claims of the candidates were never alluded to in the remotest way.

Human nature will assert itself, and the best of officers, holding a desirable position and knowing that their tenure of office is dependent entirely on the good will of their commander, will, unconsciously perhaps, become time serving and obsequious, and devote more time and thought to the making of themselves necessary to their chief, or his family, than to the performance of their legitimate duties.

A two or three years' detail would cancel these abuses, which are by no means imaginary ones, or else let us go back to the unwritten law that held in some regiments before the war of giving these positions to the two senior lieutenants of the regiment.

FEB. 15.

MONTE CRISTO.

GENERAL HANCOCK AS A POET.

LINES WRITTEN FORTY-SIX YEARS AGO IN THE ALBUM OF A LADY.

[Written at Norristown before leaving for West Point in the album of Miss Sarah Woodman, now Mrs. W. B. Hahn.]

To My Friend:

Wreath thy garlands, fairest one,
Ere the beams of day are gone,
Soon will close each fragrant flower
Blooming in the garden's bower,
While the midnight dews are shed
O'er each sleeping floweret's head.

Wreath thy garlands, fairest one,
Soon will summer's reign be gone;
Tempests come with chilling breath
Sweeping o'er the barren heath,
So stern winter's fearless band
Stalk in fierceness o'er the land.

Wreath thy garlands, fairest one,
Soon will set life's glowing sun;
Youth's gay dreams too quickly fade,
Loving hearts are soon betrayed,
Wreath thy garlands ere their bloom
Fades around thy earthly tomb.

DECEMBER 9, 1839.

W. S. H.

"Carp" in the Cleveland Leader relates this story of General Hancock's courtship:

On his way West after being graduated at West Point he stopped for a short time at St. Louis, and took a horseback ride every morning. As he rode out one bright sunny day he saw at the window of one of the finest houses of the city a beautiful young lady. His eye caught here as he passed, and he involuntarily raised his hat. The young lady blushed, waved her hand at him, and then stepped back into the shadow. Morning after morning he rode past the house hoping to see her again. At last one day he passed by on foot just as she was leaving the house on the arm of a fine-looking old gentleman. The lady recognized him again, as he could see by her blushes, but she did not bow, and just as he passed she entered a carriage. The old gentleman followed her, and the two drove rapidly away. Hancock took a cab and kept the carriage in sight, and after a short ride saw it draw up at the door of one of his old Army comrades. He dismissed the cab, and knocked. His friend met him in the hall, and in a stammering way he asked for an introduction to the lady. A moment later he was taken into the parlor and introduced to Miss Almira Russell and her father, Old Mr. Russell was one of the rich merchants of St. Louis. He took quickly to Hancock, and before he left the house that afternoon the young officer received a hearty invitation to call, which the young lady seconded. Hancock did call, and he called often. The pretty young lady seemed to be as much attached to the gay young lieutenant as the lieutenant was to her. After a short courtship they became engaged, and a short time later were married.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A committee of 21 of the Pennsylvania Commandery met at Philadelphia, Feb. 20, "to devise means to add to the fund for the family of the late Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A."

At a meeting of the California Commandery to be held March 2, the following will be balloted for: Colonel Anson Mills, Major 10th U. S. Cav.; Maj. W. McKay, U. S. V.; Capt. Chas. Hobart, 3d U. S. Inf.; Maj. T. C. Tapper, Captain 6th U. S. Cav.; Capt. J. Anderson, U. S. V.; Capt. H. Anderson, U. S. V.; Maj. W. H. Bird, U. S. V.; Captain W. Goodale, U. S. V.; Lieut. L. D. Mason, U. S. V.; Franklin Jordan, formerly Acting Ensign U. S. N.; T. H. Forbes, only son of Maj. W. H. Forbes, U. S. V.; Capt. W. J. De Gress, U. S. V.; and Capt. S. D. Hovey, U. S. V. The circular announcing the above says: "We have now six months to prepare for the grand reunion of old soldiers in San Francisco, in August next, when the companions of the Loyal Legion will gather in our city in force from all sections of the United States. Can we not, during this time, so increase our numbers as to show the largest membership of any commandery in the Order?"

The 2d Comptroller allowed, during the past week, the following Mexican War claims:

Gibson, John, late 2d Lt. 4th U. S. Art.	\$75 00
McClintock, Geo. B., Bvt. Capt. and A. A. C. S., Co. A,	
U. S. Corps Eng.	210 00
Smith, Gustavus W., 2d Lt. U. S. Engs.	100 00
Wyee, Francis O., Bvt. Maj. 3d U. S. Art.	150 00
Wayne, Henry C., late Capt. and A. Q. M.	150 00
Gates, Collinson R., Capt. 8th U. S. Inf.	90 00
Longevity claims were allowed as follows:	
Garst, Chas. E., Lt. 16th U. S. Inf.	144 28
Bailey, Albert S., 2d Lt. 6th U. S. Inf.	156 89

The New York Senate on Friday passed a bill ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the old Produce Exchange Building, purchased for Army use; also over the Drexel Cottage at Mount McGregor.

THE MESS.

Col. Hazzard, well known in Pennsylvania Militia circles, tells the following stories about Gen. Sherman to the reporter of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, which are none the less amusing because not strictly "official." He reports that he was in the same car with the hero of Georgia on their way home from some army reunion not long ago. The seat beside the General happened to be vacant for a time, and Col. Hazzard, passing along the aisle, stopped and said:

"General, may I share your seat?" Sherman glanced up through his iron gray brows, and responded somewhat wearily:

"Yes—if you ain't just going to say you were with me."

Hazzard hadn't more than fairly seen the point of the qualification until a stranger came up, full of enthusiasm, and reaching out to shake hands, exclaimed:

"General Sherman, how do you do. Natural as life, I swear. I was with you, General, I was with you when we split the heart of the rebellion in twain."

"I knew it," was all the answer he got, but as soon as he moved away the old General broke out emphatically: "They were all 'with me,' and they are all 'with me' yet. By heavens, if I had ever had half as many able-bodied men 'with me' as say they were, the war wouldn't have lasted a week."

In the course of the same conversation as Hazzard reports he asked the General when he was coming to Pittsburgh.

"Never, sir," responded Sherman. "Never. I had several regiments of soldiers with me from Pittsburgh. They all seem to work in rolling mills now, and when they shake a man's hand they never appear to realize that it isn't a bar of hard iron they have a hold of."

A correspondent sends us the following as a statement of experience at one of our Army posts:

New Corporal (on guard and posting sentinel in Q. M. corral)—Do you know the orders on this post? Sentinel—No, sir; what are the orders?

New Corporal—Allow nothing to be taken from this corral without a verbal order from the quartermaster, and then only when you recognize the signature.

Once upon a time a certain man got mad at the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold his corn at 4 cents below market price. Then his property was sold for taxes because he didn't read the Sheriff's sales. He was arrested and fined \$8 for going hunting on Sunday. He then paid a big Irishman to kick him all the way to the newspaper office, where he paid for four years' subscription in advance, and made the editor sign an agreement to knock him down and rob him if he ever ordered his paper stopped again. Such is life without a newspaper.—Abilene (Texas) Reporter.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

We are in receipt of an elaborately stained programme, with edges frayed to represent an ancient document, the text of which is as follows:

A Lyte of Goode Things for ye Entertainement of ye People at ye Green School House, at Fort Snelling, on ye evening of 22 February (N. S.) 1886.

Ye Table Dainties.—Tea, coffee, cold turkey, baked beans, brown bread, biscuit, pumpkin pie, cheese, jelly, pickles, jams, doughnuts, gingerbread, Martha Washington cake.

Dances.—Minuet, by 4 maydens and 4 young menne of ye garrison, and ye following, in which alle ye Companie are invited to take parte: Virginia reel; ye new fash oaed dance called valse; money musk, cotillon. Song—in which those who have voices, as well as those who have none, are invited to join. Esmeralda; cotillon; valse; Virginia reel.

Ye Masters of Ceremonies are George Andrews and William Knodder, who will see to ye comfort of ye guests. Ye gude wife of ye parson will play on ye spinnet for ye minute. Ye players on stringed instruments of ye 25th Inf. will play for ye other dances.

MINSTRELS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The amateur minstrel performance given at the hop room Feb. 21, was, says the Kansas Times, an unusually good performance. Lieuts. Rowan and Atkinson received especial praise for their good work in the parts of Fusbos in "Bombastes" by the former and "Destafind" by the latter. Lt. Mason as Aunt Rosy brought down the house every time. The singing was excellent, and the characters were all so well sustained that it is but justice to give the programme in full. The participants were: Atkinson, McCarthy, Pardee, Alvord, Paddock, Cooke, and Miss Wilson, who sang a solo.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In a case recently tried at Bowie Station, A. T., General Crook says: "The proceedings show that after the prisoner pleaded to the charges and specifications, and after evidence had been introduced, the Judge Advocate was permitted by the court to enter a *nolle prosequi* in certain specifications. This was an assumption of power wholly unauthorized. The court had been ordered by proper authority to try the prisoner upon certain charges; had the Judge Advocate deemed it his duty, he should have communicated to the Department Commander his recommendation, either that the specifications referred to be withdrawn or asked authority to discontinue the prosecution; this before the trial. The prisoner having been arraigned was entitled to a finding."

Gen. A. H. Terry in a recent order directs that "in making up the record of proceedings of Courts-martial, printed copies of the orders appointing the court will not be incorporated; but the orders, and all notes of attendance, will be written out in full."

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Leavenworth for sleeping on post, the reviewing authority, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, says, "The accused declined to be sworn as a witness in his own behalf, but having subsequently submitted a written statement requested to be sworn thereto, which request the court granted. In so doing the court erred." (See Winthrop's Digest, page 481, par. 2.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for one month—to commence on or about March 26—is granted Major William H. Penrose, 12th Inf., (Fort Niagara, N. Y.) S. O. 40, D. East, Feb. 26.) Leave for six days is granted Captain John M. Norvell, 12th Inf., (Madison Barracks, N. Y.) S. O. 40, D. East, Feb. 26.)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. W. EVANS, U. S. A., retired, was married at Eckton, Md., Feb. 25, to Miss Susie A. Tuite, eldest daughter of A. G. Tuite, Esq., of that city.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.
John Tuedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

February 19, 1886.

1st Lieutenant Thomas C. Davenport, of the 9th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant 4th Art.
1st Lieutenant Joseph Garrard, of the 4th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant 9th Cav.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

February 19.

2d Lieutenant John F. McBlain, to be 1st Lieutenant 9th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant R. H. Wilson, to be 1st Lieutenant 8th Infantry.

G. O. 9, H. Q. A., Feb. 11, 1886.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An act making an appropriation for the purchase of the old Produce Exchange building, and the site bounded by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore, and Water streets, New York City, for Army purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and hereby is, appropriated for the purchase of the old Produce Exchange building and site, bounded by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore, and Water streets, New York City, for Army purposes, and two hundred thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary for the alteration and remodeling of the building, so as to make it suitable in all respects for Government use, said appropriation to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That before the expenditure of any of the appropriation hereby made, good and valid title shall be secured to the United States for the land and the improvements thereon contemplated by this act, and the consent of the legislature of the State of New York obtained to the purchase thereof.

Approved, February 2, 1886.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 1, H. Q. A., Feb. 15, 1886.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of January, 1886, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES ISSUED TO TROOPS.

Subsistence stores once issued, accepted, removed from the storehouse and kept a month as savings ought not to be received back by the Subsistence Department and fresh stores issued in exchange. (Decision Sec. War, letter Jan. 6, 1886.)

EXTRA DUTY PAY OF A TRAINMASTER.

The duties of a trainmaster being virtually those of an overseer, a non-commissioned officer may be detailed on extra duty as trainmaster, and if so detailed by proper authority he will be entitled to the extra duty pay provided by law. Act of Congress approved March 3, 1885. (Decision Sec. War, letter Jan. 8, 1886.)

MUSIC POUCHES FOR BAND MUSICIANS.

Credit of \$5.75 (the money value of a music pouch) should be given in the money allowance of each bandman, regardless of the day of his enlistment. (Decision Sec. War, letter Jan. 16, 1886.)

SALES OF BREAD MADE AT GARRISON BAKERIES.

It is not in the interest of public policy that bread baked at a garrison bakery should be brought into competition with that baked and sold by citizen bakers. Bread baked at military posts should be sold only to persons connected with the military service thereat. (Decision Sec. War, letter Jan. 18, 1886.)

CITATION OF PREVIOUS TRIALS AND CONVICTIONS IN FRAMING CHARGES FOR TRIAL BY COURTS-MARTIAL.

As a matter of pleading, to recite previous trials and convictions in charges of new offenses is wrong; but previous trials and convictions may properly be inquired into after a court has arrived at its findings and before pronouncing sentence, to see whether the prisoner is an old offender, and therefore less entitled to leniency than if it were his first offense. After arriving at the findings the court may be opened to receive evidence of previous convictions, so that such proof of prior convictions may be spread upon the record for the information of the reviewing authority. (Decision Sec. War, letter Jan. 21, 1886.)

JURISDICTION OF STATE AND MILITARY COURTS.

When an officer or soldier has been arraigned before a duly constituted court martial for an offense triable by it, the jurisdiction thus attached cannot be set aside by a process of a State court, the jurisdiction of the latter being for the time suspended. (Decision Sec. War, telegram, Jan. 22, 1886.)

TARGETS FOR ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The Ordnance Department should provide not only all the material for all targets for artillery practice, but also all the labor required for their construction, provided any such labor be required in addition to that needed to set them up or place them in position. (Decision Sec. War, letter Jan. 28, 1886.)

TRANSPORTATION OF FRESH VEGETABLES FOR THE USE OF TROOPS.

Transportation of fresh vegetables for the use of troops cannot be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department unless the purchases are made in accordance with par. 1064 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 53, series of 1885, from this office. (Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Jan. 22, 1886.)

EXPENSES INCURRED BY OFFICERS DETAILED TO WITNESS ISSUE OF ANNUITY GOODS TO INDIANS.

When this duty is performed under proper authority, it is a proper charge against the appropriation for mileage of the Army. (Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Jan. 22, 1886.)

PAYMENT OF FEES TO CITIZEN WITNESSES BEFORE COURTS-MARTIAL.

Fees paid to a witness are to reimburse him for expenses of transportation to and from the place of attendance, and the per diem allowance is paid during such attendance for his time and expenses whether he testify or not, as he might not be called upon to testify; the fact that he declines to testify cannot affect the right to his pay.

The law makes no provision for compelling a civilian witness to testify before a court martial. It does, however, make provision for compelling him to attend, and the Regulations provide for payment to him of witness fees upon such attendance, but payment of such fees is nowhere made conditional upon his testifying. In view of these facts, I am of opinion that—who now makes a claim for witness fees, having attended the court as a witness, is entitled to them, notwithstanding his refusal to testify. (Opinion Act. Judge Adv. Gen., concurred in by Sec. War, letter Jan. 9, 1886.)

REWARD FOR DELIVERY OF A DESERTER.

Where a soldier surrendered to a police officer as a de-

serter from the Army and was by him delivered to the military authorities, he was considered to have been secured and delivered within the terms of the act of Congress making appropriation for the "apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters;" and the reward of \$30 was properly paid to the police officer. (Opinion Judge Adv. Gen., concurred in by Sec. War (not heretofore published), letter Mar. 5, 1884.)

GRATUITOUS ISSUE OF CLOTHING AND ALLOWANCE.

There is no provision of law under which a money allowance can be substituted for the gratuitous issue of clothing provided for by pars. 2086 and 2088 of the Regulations. Thus, where for some reason the gratuitous issue of clothing is not made to the soldier, he cannot be credited with the money value thereof on his pay or clothing accounts. (Opinion Q. M. Gen., concurred in by Sec. War, letter Jan. 25, 1886.)

TRANSPORTATION OF COMPANY LIBRARIES.

In changes of station the Quartermaster's Department may properly transport, with the baggage of companies, company libraries, including books donated thereto. (General decision, letter Jan. 4, 1886.)

DECISIONS BY SECRETARY OF WAR OF FEB. 9, 1886.

TROUSERS AND BLOUSES OF OLD SIZES.

Owing to a disinclination on the part of the enlisted men of the Army to draw blouses (old sizes 1 and 2) and trousers (old sizes 1 to 5), an accumulation has taken place at the general depots and military posts. Unless utilized, their value will become a total loss to the appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department. It has, therefore, been determined to absorb them by issues to recruits at rendezvous and depots, and requisitions should be made accordingly until exhausted. Troops at posts should also be encouraged to draw them.

The garments will be charged to the enlisted men at a reduction of about twenty-five per cent. of the issue, or cost price, viz.:

Blouses, sizes 1 and 2, each.....	\$2 25
Trousers, mounted, made, heavy, sizes 1 to 5, each.....	2 50
Trousers, mounted, unmade, heavy, sizes 1 and 2, each.....	1 75
Trousers, foot, made heavy, sizes 2 and 3, each.....	2 00
Trousers, foot, unmade, heavy, sizes 1 and 2, each.....	1 25
Trousers, mounted, made, light, sizes 1 to 4, each.....	2 25
Trousers, mounted, unmade, light, sizes 1 to 3, each.....	1 50
Trousers, foot, made, light, sizes 1 to 4, each.....	1 75
Trousers, foot, unmade, light, sizes 1 and 2, each.....	1 25

TROUSERS, NEW SIZES, OF LIGHT SHADE.

It having been reported that at some of the posts the enlisted men of the Army decline to draw trousers of the new sizes (1 to 12) for the reason that they are made of kersey of a lighter shade, it is found necessary, in the interest of economy, to insist upon their being issued at the prices established for them in the annual price list of clothing and equipage.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Feb. 16, 1886.

Publishes a schedule of equipment and annual supplies of targets, matting, etc., under items of par. 447, 448, 469 and 470, Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

The Department Commander, Brigadier General John Gibbon, will proceed to Seattle, W. T., on public business. 1st Lieut. John P. Wisser, 1st Art., A. D. C., will accompany him (S. O. 24, Feb. 4, D. Columbia).

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Horace B. Burnham, Judge Advocate, Dept. of the Platte, will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., on public business (S. O. 18, Feb. 20, D. Platte.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business (S. O. 37, Feb. 23, D. East).

Major Amos S. Kimball, Q. M., on duty, will proceed to Seattle, W. T., on public business (S. O. 24, Feb. 9, D. Columbia).

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. of S., will proceed to Seattle, W. T., on public business (S. O. 24, Feb. 9, D. Columbia).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Charles B. Penrose, C. S., Chief C. S., Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 23, Feb. 18, Div. Mo.).

Commissary Sergt. Edward McManus, now at Detroit, Mich., having relinquished the unexpected portion of the furlough granted him, will report in person to the C. O., Fort Wadsworth, New York, to relieve Commissary Sergt. Thomas Kimball, who will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Major Daniel R. Larned, Paymr., having reported Feb. 17 returning from leave, will take station at Portland, Ore., from that date (S. O. 23, Feb. 8, D. Columbia).

So much of S. O. 11, par. 2, c. s., as directs Major Daniel R. Larned, Paymr., to resume his station at Walla Walla, W. T., upon the completion of the duty therein assigned him, is rescinded (S. O. 23, Feb. 8, D. Columbia).

Col. George L. Febiger, Asst. Paymr. Gen., will report to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Missouri, for duty as Chief Paymr., and to relieve Major George W. Candee, Paymr., of his duties at Chicago. Major Candee, on being relieved by Col. Febiger, will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Columbia, for duty in that Dept. Major Daniel R. Larned, Paymr., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of California, for duty in that Dept. (S. O., Feb. 19, H. Q. A.).

Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymr., will proceed to Denver Col., there obtain funds, thence to Fort Lewis Col., and pay the troops, to include the muster of Dec. 31, 1885 (S. O. 15, Feb. 18, Dept. Mo.).

Leave for ten days is granted Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 14, Feb. 16, D. Dakota).

Payment of troops, in Dept. East, on muster of Feb. 28, will be made as follows: Major John E. Blaine, Paymr., Frankford Arsenal, Fort McHenry, and Fort Monroe. Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Forts Wayne, Brady, and Mackinac. Major John B. Arthur, Fort Columbus, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, and Plattaburg Barracks. Major John B. Keefer, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Allegheny Arsenal, and Indianapolis Arsenal. Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, and Camp Grant. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., David's Island, Willet's Point, and

Fort Schuyler. Major Charles McClure, Paymr., Fort Trumbull, National Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Forts Adams, Warren and Preble, and Kennebec Arsenal. Major George R. Smith, Paymr., Little Rock Barracks, Jackson Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, Fort Barrancas, St. Francis Barracks, and Augusta Arsenal. Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., Forts Porter, Ontario and Niagara, and Madison Barracks (S. O. 35, Feb. 19, D. East).

Major William Arthur, Paymr., will proceed not later than March 2, to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 35, Feb. 19, D. East.)

Medical Department.

The leave of absence granted A. A. Surg. Robert P. Finley, is extended one month without pay (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Charles S. Black, Asst. Surg., is detailed for duty as Med. officer with Co. D, 19th Inf., on its march from Fort Clark to Fort Ringgold, and with Cos. A and H, 19th Inf., from Fort Ringgold to Fort Clark (S. O. 18, Feb. 12, D. Texas).

Hospital Steward Frank J. Nemeck was appointed Feb. 9, 1886, from Pvt. G, 4th Cav., to the Dept. of the Columbia.

On the expiration of his present furlough, Hospital Steward Charles E. Materne will proceed from Cincinnati to Fort Warren, Mass., and report for duty (S. O. 35, Feb. 19, D. East).

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

1st Lieut. T. L. Casey, Jr., Corps of Engineers, is relieved, temporarily, from duty in this Division, to enable him to comply with the orders of the War Dept. of Sept. 24, 1885 (S. O. 10, Feb. 15, Div. Pacific).

1st Lieut. E. J. Spencer, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., and carry out the verbal instructions given him by the Dept. Comdr. (F. O. 9, Feb. 6, D. Ariz.).

S. O. 16, Jan. 20, directing Major Amos Stickney to take station at Milwaukee, and relieve Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, is revoked, and he will on being relieved of his duties at New Orleans, by Major Charles W. Raymond, proceed to Louisville, and take station, relieving Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Merrill of the charge of the Louisville and Portland Canal and of the improvement of the falls of the Ohio River, and also relieving Major Alexander M. Miller of the charge of the improvement of the Wabash and White Rivers. Captain Wm. L. Marshall, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow of the works of improvement and all other duties now under his charge. Lieut. Col. Barlow, upon being relieved by Capt. Marshall, will proceed at once to Chattanooga, and relieve Major Wm. R. King of the duties under his charge (S. O., Feb. 19, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Eugene Walsh will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., and report for discharge and enlistment (S. O. 39, Feb. 25, D. East).

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Frank W. Ellis, Signal Corps, is appointed to act as inspector on certain subsistence stores and subsistence property at Fort Myer, Va. (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending February 20, 1886:

Cos. A and H, 19th Inf., to Fort Clark, Tex.
Co. D, 19th Inf., to Fort Ringgold, Tex.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D., G. K., and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, C, and F, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

A furlough for three months is granted Sergt. John W. Wallace, Troop I (S. O. 28, Feb. 18, Div. M.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E., F. G., and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Bowie Station, Ariz. temporarily; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Lieut.-Col. John Green will inspect C., C. and G. E. at Boise Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. William C. Muhlenberg, 2d Inf., Post Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 22, Feb. 6, D. Columbia).

Major Thomas McGregor will inspect C., C. and G. E., Q. M. stores, and O. and O. stores, at Fort Walla Walla, for which Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton is accountable (S. O. 23, Feb. 8, D. Columbia).

Leave for six months, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Martin E. O'Brien (S. O., Feb. 19, H. Q. A.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C, F, I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Ernest S. Robins is further extended one month (S. O. 29, Feb. 19, Div. M.).

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Sergt. Gustav Krumbholz, Troop A (S. O. 31, Feb. 23, Div. M.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B. D. and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. J. M. Neall, Act. Ord. Officer, Fort Bowie, A. T., will issue the necessary arms and ammunition required to equip for field service the two pack-trains recently organized (F. O. 10, Feb. 9, D. Ariz.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

The leave granted Capt. William C. Forbush in par. 3, S. O. 12, Dept. of Missouri, is extended one month (S. O. 32, Feb. 24, Div. M.).

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Henry W. Davis, Troop L (S. O. 31, Feb. 23, Div. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., C, G, and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Thomas Cruse is extended one month (S. O., Feb. 23, H. Q. A.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C. and H. San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

A despatch from Matamoros states that Samuel Reed, a deserter from the 8th Cavalry, who was implicated in the murder of a rich Jew named Block, has confessed the crime. He says that Samuel Williams, also a deserter from the cavalry, was his accomplice. Williams will probably be taken out by the authorities and shot in expiation of his crime.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B, D, E, H, and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washburn, Wyo.

Lieut.-Col. Jas. S. Brishin will proceed to Omaha, Neb., on public business (S. O. 16, Feb. 15, D. Platte.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

The G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks having adjourned until Feb. 22, Major John I. Rodgers will return to Fort Canby (S. O. 25, Feb. 10, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Frank E. Taylor will inspect C, C. and G. E. and O. stores, at Vancouver Barracks, for which Capt. James Kennington, 14th Inf., is accountable (S. O. 26, Feb. 11, D. Columbia.)

During the absence of 1st Lieut. T. L. Casey, Jr., Corps of Engrs., 1st Lieut. H. L. Harris will take charge of his offices as Engineer Officer and Inspector of Rifle Practice (S. O. 10, Feb. 15, Div. P.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F*, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

1st Sergt. Andrew Green, Light Bat. A, will return to Little Rock Bks., Ark. (S. O. 14, Feb. 13, Dept. M.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C*, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F*, San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

Having completed the duty assigned them, Capt. John R. Myrick and Sergt. James Hearn, Bat. I, will return to Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 36, Feb. 20, D. East.)

Bat. B, 3d Art., Major Tiernon, has organized a temperance society, known as the Newport Barracks Temperance Society, with 22 members. President, B. F. Cates; vice-president, L. Housler; secretary, F. Clifford; corresponding secretary, A. E. A. Haseltine; treasurer, R. Moore; sergeant-at-arms, T. Kernally. The society has been given rooms in the Executive Building at the barracks in which to hold their meetings.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William F. Hancock is extended two days (S. O. Feb. 20, H. Q. A.)

Corpl. Ludwig Hattendorf has been promoted sergeant in Bat. K and Private Roland Doughty appointed sergeant.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. and B, Ft. Grant, A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; E, Ft. Verde, A. T.; F, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Lowell, A. T.; K, Whipple Bks., A. T.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., D, E, F, and K, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; C, G, and H, Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., and Capt. Henry Catley are relieved as members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Cour d'Alene (S. O. 24, Feb. 9, D. Columbia.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. William R. Abercrombie is further extended one month (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Snaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

Capt. William Mitchell, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, Fort Niobrara, Neb., is extended twenty days (S. O. 17, Feb. 18, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. George N. Chase, A. D. C., is detailed recorder for the Army Retiring Board appointed to convene in Omaha (S. O. 17, Feb. 18, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. George N. Chase will proceed to the Santee and Flandreau Indian Agency and witness the issue of annuity goods (S. O. 18, Feb. 20, D. Platte.)

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Mc.D. McCook.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

So much of par. 5, S. O. 16, as orders Sergt.-Major Oden Gurovits to report to the C. O. Fort Omaha, Neb., is revoked. Sergt.-Major Gurovits will be examined for promotion by a Board of Officers which will be convened later (S. O. 17, Feb. 18, D. Platte.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washburn, Wyo.

Capt. Allan H. Jackson, Act. Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Seattle, W. T., on public business (S. O. 24, Feb. 9, D. Columbia.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; G, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

The leave granted Col. Orlando B. Willcox, Madison Barracks, N. Y., is extended two days (S. O. 38, Feb. 24, D. East.)

son Barracks, N. Y., is extended two days (S. O. 38, Feb. 24, D. East.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, R. Q. M. (F. O. 9, Feb. 6, D. Ariz.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will send a battalion of eight companies of the 14th Infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. De Russy, to Seattle, W. T. (S. O. 24, Feb. 9, D. Columbia.)

Major W. F. Drum, A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., etc., to carry out the instructions of the Dept. Commander (F. O. 10, Feb. 9, D. Ariz.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Hdqs., B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Hdqs., E, and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Div. of Missouri, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Lord (S. O., Feb. 24, H. Q. A.)

A neat "Roster of Commissioned Officers" for February reaches us this week. There are 36 officers on the list, 35 of whom are on duty, and one "on leave until further orders."

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. D. B. Devore, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 30, Feb. 25, D. East.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 20, 1886.

RETIREMENT.

Post Chaplain Moses N. Adams, February 14, 1886 (act June 30, 1882).

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Feb. 24. Detail: Col. Henry M. Black, Capt. Joseph T. Haakell, Charles Wheaton, and Richard I. Ekridge, 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge, Orlando L. Wieting, and Charles H. Heyl, 2d Lieuts. William H. Allaire and D. B. Devore, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. E. P. Pendleton, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 36, Feb. 20, D. East.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., Feb. 26. Detail: Capt. John G. Turnbull and George F. Barstow, 3d Art.; Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieuts. James O'Hara, Ramsay D. Potts, and Henry H. Ludlow, and 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. C. G. Woodward, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 38, Feb. 24, D. East.)

At Fort Lowell, A. T., Feb. 22. Detail: Majors F. M. Cox and W. H. Cornegys, Paymasters; Capt. Wirt Davis and J. W. Martin, 4th Cav.; Chaplain J. A. Potter; 1st Lieut. W. C. Hopkins, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. R. H. Noble, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. L. P. Brant, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 17, Feb. 16, D. Ariz.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. J. F. Stretch, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Huse, 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. R. L. Bullard, 10th Inf., will meet at the Supply Depot at Lang's Ranch, N. M., Feb. 18, to report upon the circumstances attending delay in delivery of stores (F. O. 10, Feb. 9, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Survey will meet at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 17, to examine certain cork helmets. Detail: Major A. B. Carey, Paym.; Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M., and Capt. C. A. Allgood, M. S. K. (S. O. 10, Feb. 15, Div. P.)

For the purpose of examining such meritorious non-commissioned officers as may be recommended for promotion in the Army, a Board of Officers will assemble at Fort Omaha, Neb., Feb. 23. Detail: Major Robert H. Hall, 23d Inf.; Major Daingerfield Parker, 9th Inf.; Major Jacob F. Kent and Capt. William H. Powell, 4th Inf., and Capt. George B. Russell, 9th Inf. The C. O. Fort Niobrara, Neb., will send Hspl. Steward Albert Fensch and the C. O. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will send Corpl. Frank Owen, Co. C, 9th Inf., to report in person at Fort Omaha, Neb., for examination. Corpl. Walter McMillan, Co. G, 4th Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb., is also designated for examination by the Board. The C. O. Fort Douglas, Utah, will send Sergt.-Major Oden Gurovits, 6th Inf., to report in person to the C. O. Fort Omaha on or before Feb. 22, for examination by the Board (S. O. 16, Feb. 15, D. Platte.)

Artillery School.—In orders of Feb. 18, General Tidball directs certain non-commissioned officers to report for instruction in Elementary Surveying, commencing Monday, Feb. 22. Instruction will be daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), from 11.30 A. M. to 1 P. M., and will be given by 2d Lieut. Chas. A. Bennett, 3d Artillery. Until further orders Lieut. Bennett will be excused from all drills, officer of the day, and battery duty. In G. O. 3 General Tidball directs all except necessary duty suspended on Washington's birthday.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.**Division of the Pacific.—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Pope.**

In a few weeks the bodies of the soldiers and officers in the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco will be disinterred and reburied in another part of the cemetery.]

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch of Feb. 22, from Fort Leavenworth reports the occurrence of a fire there with a probable loss of \$12,000. The stable in which all the mules belonging to the post proper were housed was totally destroyed. The fire broke out in the north end, and before the fire department could reach the point one building was a total loss. Every effort was made to save the animals, but the smoke was too dense to permit any man to risk his life for the value of a Government mule. As to the cause of the fire the man in charge states that he had been inside the barn not three minutes before the smoke was seen issuing from the roof. Lieut. Wood, 18th Inf., lost a fine horse, the only private animal in the stable, and a new set of harness and English cart. This is the fourth fire of the kind that has visited Fort Leavenworth in the past ten years; the first, in February, 1875, when twelve stables were burned down, but no loss of stock. In October, 1878, a stable was burned down, with fifty head of mules. In 1882 the barn, in which were quartered the horses of Light Battery F, 2d Art., and Troop G, 7th Cav., became food for the flames, in which seventy head of horses perished. A Board of Survey has been convened to thoroughly investigate the matter.

Department of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook.

A despatch of Feb. 25 from El Paso states that "Gen. Crook and Geronimo met at Lang's Ranch February 22, and the chief and five bucks held a consultation and asked permission to return peacefully to the reservation. Gen. Crook refused the request, demanding their unconditional surrender. Geronimo refused to give himself up, and, after a consultation, left for his camp, keeping the white flag flying for ten miles or more. Chief Nana and others are still held as hostages. Geronimo is reported to have with him 90 bucks, besides women and children. No attempt was made to follow him, and what his movements will be is not known."

Dept. of the East.—Lieut. General Sheridan.

Senator Hawley in his report to the Senate on the bill authorizing Newport, R. I., to use the site of Ft. Greene as a public park, referred to the report made in 1885 by Lieut.-Col. G. H. Elliot, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., who said: "Fort Greene has sufficient both of military value and of historical interest to warrant the retention of the work by the United States, certainly for the present, and I am of the opinion that it should not be sold, but should be turned over to Newport for use as a public park, to be retained by the city during the pleasure of the Secretary of War."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

FEB. 20, 1886.

ONCE more I repeat dullness reigns supreme. Inspector-General Heyl has returned from a tour and goes, or has gone, to Washington on a short visit. The U. S. troops will take part with the militia, civic societies, etc., in the proper observance of the "glorious" 22d.

The Post Adjutant's office, a small frame building, was burned down a few days ago; loss trifling. The new hospital and barracks are almost completed. Col. Bacon, of the Cavalry, formerly on Gen. Sherman's staff, and Mrs. Bacon, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Simpson. Moody and Sankey are coming next week and will hold forth for three days. "O let us be joyful." The coming Major-Generals and Brigadiers are yet unannounced to a waiting Army. The pools are open and you pay your money and takes your choice. The six Brigadiers seem to be all in the race and it is possible those who are last now may be first there. Many colonels are also entered for the star. My colors for that are red (artillery), and yellow (cavalry).

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

FEBRUARY 24, 1886.

THE week just passed has been remarkably gay at this post. On Thursday evening we had a concert in the Library, at which the attendance was larger than at any previous concert this winter. On Friday evening there was a children's performance of Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks at our post theatre, the following being the participants: Messrs. C. Carney, T. Smith, W. Spurgin, H. Reed, W. Field, T. Curtis, L. Rooke and W. G. Comly, the Misses M. Craney, J. Ward, Alice Booth, G. Butler, M. Davis, Elma Comly, A. Butler, Clara Mercour, Carrie Augur and Marie Michie. Nearly all who took part are children of officers stationed here. When the curtain rose the effect was very fine. In front were large urns of natural flowers, while the rear wall was ornamented with handsome rugs and furs. Miss Garrard took Mrs. Jarley's place and kept the large audience in a roar with her remarks in explaining the figures. Capt. Augur and Lieut. Davis as "John" added much to the pleasure of the entertainment. While the dresses were all pretty, to Miss Annie Butler must be given the credit of having the finest costume. The affair was gotten up for the benefit of a very poor family at Fort Montgomery. As there were few or no expenses, the sum received, about \$50, was nearly all profit. After the exhibition the audience was invited to the fencing academy, where the children had an impromptu dancing party, the whole ending with a lively Virginia reel. It is probable that the exhibition will be repeated next Saturday evening to the cadets.

Saturday afternoon the cadets gave a large german in the mess hall. Dancing commenced about 6 o'clock and continued till nearly half-past five. The leaders were Cadet McMahon with Miss Irwin and Cadet Thayer with Miss Shannon. The other ladies who took part were the Misses Conkie, Woodcock, Miller, Brazier, Martin, Frost, Booth, Bourne, Bashford, Trowbridge, Lalor, Symonds, Bourne, Bigelow and Young, Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Beach, the Misses Symonds, Craney, Raub, Mann, Woodcock and Snively, Mrs. Bruff, the Misses, and Perine, Bursted, Dodge, Anthon, Tolley, Martin, Leggett and Beach, Mrs. Reed, the Misses Tucker, Bourne and Fairbank, Mrs. Murray, the Misses Marshall, Andrews, Tolly, Beach, White, Gray, Wheeler, Schofield, Berard, Pell, Parkhurst, Kibbourne, DeZeng, Howard, Randall, Warren and Warren, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Foltz, and Mrs. Simpson, the Misses Buchanan, Ioman, Cochran, Curtis, Fitzgerald, and Holley, and Mrs. Braden.

All the ladies looked lovely, but Miss Buchanan seemed to be the belle. In the favor figures half a dozen cadets appeared to have a race for her corner; the one first to arrive quickly bestowed the favor and saluted away with a look of happy triumph, the others were all frowns. A handsome souvenir card, covered with satin, was presented to each lady in the german. On one side was printed in letters of gold—"One Hundred Days to June, West Point, Feb. 20, 86." The other side had the names of the figures to be danced and a list of the exercises for the evening. The pro-

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adml. J. E. Jouett.**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs. Does not expect to be ready for sea until some time in March, 1886.**BROOKLYN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Aspinwall, Feb. 23. Ordered to remain there for the present.**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Key West, Fla., Feb. 24, having arrived there Feb. 20, with the captured steamer, *City of Mexico*, which was supposed to have gone on a filibustering expedition against Honduras. The Navy Department was informed of the fact by telegraph, and sent a copy of the information to the State Department. No action has yet been taken by either Department as to the disposition of the captives. A newspaper despatch from Key West, Fla., Feb. 22, 1886, says: "The *Galena* had a case of yellow fever aboard eighteen days ago. The man is now well, and the ship has been thoroughly disinfected; but the Board of Health restricts communication with her, and prohibits her soiled linen from being brought ashore. It also orders the ship to the Quarantine station. Another letter from Washington, says an officer on board writes to a friend from Aspinwall:

I believe the Navy Department have sent word in case we have any more yellow fever, we will be sent to Chiriqui lagoon, 150 miles from here. They might as well send us mid-ocean, as in case of sickness there's nothing we could get, either for sick or well, of any account. It is a standing shame to keep this ship here; but then what use is there talking of it? One of our officers is ill; don't know what it may turn to. All I can say is I do wish we were out of this, and though I would have to look for another, I won't be sorry to get out of the ship to avoid Aspinwall.

Notwithstanding these reports, it is not believed at the Navy Department that there has been a single case of genuine yellow fever on board.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, At Navy-yard, New York. To be kept in commission, and assigned to North Atlantic Station.**SWATARA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. Arrived at St. John's, Porto Rico, Feb. 21. Was to cruise in the passage for the purpose of testing her chronometers, and then proceed to Key West. She was to be at the latter port March 1, or soon after.**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Aspinwall, U. S. C. January 25, 1886. Ordered by telegraph to proceed to Key West, Fla., Feb. 23.**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Havana Feb. 22. Ordered to proceed to Key West, Fla., Feb. 23.**S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter** (in command temporarily).

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Arrived at Cape Town, Jan. 23, 1886. All well on board. Will sail for far north as Zanzibar. Is not expected again at Montevideo until April, 1886.**NIPISC**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. At Montevideo, Dec. 31, 1885. Ordered home by telegraph Jan. 4, 1886. Expects to arrive at Hampton Roads, Va., about the 1st of April.**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Will sail soon for the South Atlantic Station, to relieve the *Nipisc*. Arrived at Hampton Roads from New York, Feb. 19, and sailed at once for Newport, where she arrived Feb. 21. Will probably remain two or three weeks before being ordered to the South Atlantic Station.**European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.**

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. At Naples, Italy, Jan. 20, 1886.**KEARSARGE**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. Left Villefranche, France, Dec. 31, 1885, for Alexandria, Egypt. Arrived at Alexandria, probably, Jan. 25.**QUINNEBAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. C. S. Sperry temporarily. Arrived at Naples, Jan. 26, 1886. Lieut. Sperry will be relieved by Comdr. G. W. Coffin, who sailed, Feb. 11, from New York.**Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. F. McCauley.**

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Panama, Feb. 23, 1886. Ordered to remain there for the present.**HARTFORD**, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Chas. M. Thomas in temporary command. Capt. E. P. Lull having been relieved on account of disability. Reported by telegraph to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 17, 1886.**IROQUOIS**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao Dec. 31, 1885. Was to be sent on a cruise to Eastern and Samoan Islands.**MONONGAHELA**, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.**MOHICAN**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Was at Callao, Peru, Dec. 28, 1885.**PINTA**, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Sitka, Alaska, for the winter.**SHENANDOAH**, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Coquimbo, Chili, Dec. 28, 1885.**Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.** Vessel with (+), address, Mail to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.**ALERT**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Shanghai, China, Jan. 14, 1886.**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. En route to New York. Arrived at Montevideo, Jan. 1, 1886. Was to sail Jan. 11, and is expected to arrive at New York daily.**MARION**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Left Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 9, 1886, for Chinkiang, with orders to stop en route at Shanghai.**MONOCACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. Commander Henry Glass is ordered to relieve Commander Higginson. At Tientsin, China, Jan. 14, 1886.**OMAHA**, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable, to the *JOURNAL*, to have arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 6, 1886.**OSISPEE**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenssey. At Nagasaki, Jan. 14, her proposed trip to the Caroline Islands having been delayed.**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Chempulpo, Corea, Jan. 7, 1886.**TRENTON**, 3d rate, 10 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Dec. 24, 1885.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Mail address for Portsmouth, Jamestown, and Saratoga, 1885-6. Mail leaving the U. S. between Feb. 15 and March 5, should be addressed, care U. S. Consul, St. Pierre, Martinique; that leaving between March 5 and April 1, care U. S. Consul, St. Thomas, West Indies. After April 1 the address will be Old Point Comfort, Virginia, where fleet expect to arrive by May 1.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Left Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Feb. 1, 1886, for Trinidad, thence was to go to St. Kitts, stopping a week en route, and from there to Martinique.**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunner ship. In her winter quarters alongside of Dock, foot of West 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I. The officers and a large number of apprentice boys on board the *New Hampshire*, turned out on Feb. 20, for the purpose of burying George Small, an apprentice boy, of Elizabethport, N. J., who died at the hospital.**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. J. W. Terry, commanding. Left Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Feb. 1, 1886, for Trinidad, thence was to go to St. Kitts, stopping a week en route, and from there to Martinique.**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Left Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Feb. 1, 1886, for Trinidad, thence was to go to St. Kitts, stopping a week en route, and from there to Martinique.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., command. At Norfolk, February 23. The order for the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron to congregate at Key West about March 1, applied to the *Despatch*, and it is therefore expected that she will sail for that port soon, although there are no indications of her doing so at present.**DOLPHIN**, despatch boat, Captain Richard W. Meade. At Norfolk, Va., Feb. 23, took on small stores and coal Feb. 19. It is thought she will shortly proceed on a cruise.**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.**POWHATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Sailed from Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 2, for Haytian ports. Arrived at Key West, Thursday, Feb. 25.**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. On a surveying expedition along Central American Coast. Was at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 13. Expected to sail Feb. 25, to continue surveying work.Comdr. Clark telegraphed the Navy Department from San Diego, Cal., Feb. 13, that the reports about the *Ranger* were greatly exaggerated. She had not touched bottom at all, and was in nowise injured. Chas. Habsonsin, ordinary seaman, was drowned while surveying.**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. In her winter quarters at foot of 31st Street, East River.**VANDALIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. At Portsmouth, N. H. Was put in commission Feb. 15, 1886. Her probable, and almost certain, destination, will be the European station.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The crew of the sloop J. W. Foster, which was wrecked on Budd Island Shoal, Bull's Bay on Feb. 17, were saved by Ensign E. F. Leiper and the men of the U. S. Coast Survey Steamer *Endeavor*.The U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, Lieut. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, being unable to go in the dry dock, sailed from Norfolk, Va., on Sunday, Feb. 21, for a scientific cruise among the Bahamas, and will return to Norfolk later for overhauling.The *Swatara* had sailed from Norfolk before the receipt of the telegram directing the transfer to her from the *Despatch* of torpedoes and other supplies for the North Atlantic squadron drill. The *Despatch* was still at Norfolk Feb. 25 with the goods on board.

The Secretary of the Navy not being clear as to what position on the Register he should give the cadet engineers, recently restored to the Service by the decision of the Supreme Court, he has referred the Court's opinion to the Attorney-General for advice on the subject. He is also uncertain as to what action to take in the cases of those who accepted the \$1,000 upon their discharge.

POSTMASTER PEARSON, of New York, has been notified that the steamship *City of Peking* arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday with mails from Shanghai Jan. 30, Hong Kong Jan. 23, Yokohama Feb. 2 and Honolulu Feb. 14. The mails will be

gramme of the evening's entertainment was in the form of a delinquency list, of which the following is a copy:

U. S. M. A. Band—Making loud noise in the mess hall, 7.30 p. m. Patrick—Dipping his pen into the boiling crater of Vesuvius to write upon the blue vault of Heaven. "100 days to June."

Bass—Not observing proper cadence while executing vocal manual.

Cronin—Not turning off gas at proper time.

Fershing—Imposing upon the feelings of the corps by his tearful rendering of "Take back the heart that thou savest."

Fowler—Not putting himself "on the list" to the disappointment and annoyance of many who earnestly desired the same.

Palmer—Linked sweetness too long drawn out.

Byron—Violation of Paragraph III, Orders U. S. Corps Cadets: making irrelevant and personal remarks without apparent cause.

Mott, T. B.—Gunner, neglect of duty, endangering his own safety and that of persons in his vicinity by the reckless discharge of an important duty and a loaded howitzer.

U. S. M. A. Band—Breaking up a lawfully authorized assembly in the mess hall.

Cadet Byron was master of ceremonies. From his manner of conducting the meeting he can well be regarded as a first class wag.

Cadet Fowler's "On the List" was exceedingly amusing. In response to an enthusiastic encore, he took a guitar with but one string, placed it between his knees, and with a violin bow played some excruciating airs. Called out again, he dryly remarked "that he would give worse than before."

The Howitzer was read by Cadet Mott, T. B., and was brimful of wit and good hits, which were loudly applauded.

Col. Manuel M. Aquilas, Ejercito de Guatemala, spent a day here last week. His welfare was looked after by Lieut. Simpson.

Lieuts. Craighill, Taylor, and Sibert, of the Engineers, and Col. Symonds, of Sing Sing, were here Saturday. The latter brought his two daughters for the german. They went back the same afternoon.

On Washington's Birthday the band made the customary circuit of the post, playing patriotic airs. A salute of 38 guns was fired at 12 o'clock.

Lieut. Gordon was ordered on Wednesday to Philadelphia on business connected with the purchase of instruments for the Department of Philosophy.

Lieut. Zinn, of the Engineers, has reported and been assigned to duty with the engineer company.

The last business hop of the officers' series took place Tuesday evening and was a very brilliant affair. The attendance was very large. Nearly all of the post people were present, beside a number of visitors, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence (Mrs. Lawrence is a daughter of Dr. Clements of the Army), Miss Bemus and Miss Emery, of Flushing, Long Island, and a dozen of the young ladies who attended the cadet german on Saturday. Lieuts. Langitt and Kuhn, from Willet's Point, and Col. Arden, from Garrison's, were also present. Lieut. Rockwell was the manager.

Capt. E. E. Wood, 8th Cavalry, Asst. Professor of Modern Languages, who attains his captaincy by the promotion of Major Farnsworth to the Inspector-General's Department, has been notified that he will be ordered to his company as soon as the Senate confirms his appointment. It is not yet known who is to come in Capt. Wood's place, but if the new officer is junior to Lieut. Ellis, the latter will become Asst. Professor of French. Lieut. Rodgers will take Capt. Wood's sections in Spanish, and whoever comes will do duty in French.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

FEBRUARY 24, 1886.

The celebration of the 154th birthday anniversary of the father of his country on Monday last passed away very quietly in this vicinity. It being a holiday, all military duties were suspended with the exception of the necessary guard mounting and police, and the men availed themselves of the opportunity to witness the parade in the city. The day was all that could be wished for, "a beautiful spring day throughout," and the city was gayly decorated.

The local military paraded at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, not in any organized or consolidated body, but each company or battalion in itself, and much dissatisfaction was felt in the loose way in which the entire proceedings were carried out.

Among the troops who paraded were the Washington Light Infantry, headed by the staff officers and the regimental band of the 3d Artillery, and the "Capitol City Guards." The Continentals, with the Marine Band, embarked on the steamer *Corcoran* for Mount Vernon to visit Washington's tomb. During the afternoon General O. B. Wilcox paid a quiet visit to the post with a gentleman friend.

The date set for the opening of the new recreation hall by the Amateur Theatrical Company is March 4. It has been handsomely decorated under the management of Major J. B. Burbank and Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, R. Q. M., whose taste for stage decoration are now established. The discipline and duties of the post continues as heretofore. The officers are studying electricity, etc., the enlisted men the same old routine of military life, and the police parties are improving our already beautiful grounds.

The grounds of Gen. Gibson are adorned by a splendid entrance grand walks, flower beds, etc. Large cooling trees spread out before you and give rest with a refreshing breeze to its inmates. I guess there will be no camping out this coming season; the matter was suggested to the commanding officer, but on examination the medical books were found to contain almost two men sick in camp to the one in garrison.

The Gibson's (Queen's Own) Social and the Soldiers' Temperance Union held their usual meetings on Feb. 20 and 24.

AULD LANG SYNE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SIOSETON, DAKOTA.

The formidable appearance of '86 by no means threw a blight over the gaieties of our post. Miss Emma Spencer, daughter of our surgeon, in the early part of February, gave her friends a delightful surprise in the shape of a birthday party at which older people were not excluded. The little six year old was the recipient of many pretty presents and cards. Mrs. Spencer's handsome parlor and heavily laden table furnished a brilliant combination long to be remembered. The six candle birthday cake proved a perfect success both as a work of art and a pleasing accompaniment to the ices. After each child declaring their every desire gratified (for the present) the guests of a larger growth were allowed to close the happy evening with a commerce party, at which Major Meare greatly distinguished himself as the successful competitor for the handsome prize furnished by Mrs. Spencer, the little hostess's mother.

This was but the precursor of many "commerce parties," as nearly every evening since has found a few; or all, at the different officers' quarters, each lady vying with the others as to entertainments and prizes. St. Valentine's Eve was celebrated in a right royal way, but by no means inappropriate gift (a miniature gilded drum, and receiver) after giving a valentine party, at which nothing less than a Franz valentine was offered. It was a delightful affair. Four rewards of merit were provided. The first, a lovely jewel case, was awarded Miss Ella Sanborn; the second, a Franz banner, to Mrs. Dr. Spencer. Our lucky lieutenant (McMartin) was accounted a most worthy among the gentlemen, and Captain Schooley received the last, but by no means inappropriate gift (a miniature gilded drum, and receiver) after giving an inner-cavorting to the fullest extent and finding it lacked but a few moments of Sunday morn'ing we quietly bade adieu, blessing St. Valentine and the Greenies.

A dinner party given last Friday evening at our command- ing officer's, Major Meare's, in honor of Madam Spencer and daughter, guests of Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, proved to be in many respects "the" social event of this season. The toilets worn by the ladies were of the most elaborate description. The graceful hostess received in a handsome black satin and jet (diamonds). The beautifully arranged dinner proved a perfection of the culinary art, from the daintily hand painted menu to the final delicious cup of mocha.

ready for delivery in New York City Tuesday, March 2. The next mails to China and Japan will leave San Francisco on March 13. Letters for this despatch must be posted in New York before 7 P. M. on March 6.

REAR ADMIRAL E. Y. McCauley reports from Coquimbo Jan. 15 that Capt. E. P. Lull, of the *Hartford*, was condemned by medical survey and sent to the United States for treatment. During his absence and awaiting instructions Lieut.-Commander C. M. Thomas will command the flagship *Hartford*.

SAYS the San Francisco Post: It is reported that the captain and officers of the French sloop-of-war *Decrez*, on their visit to Mare Island, were "highly impressed with the beauties and facilities of the island." The beauties are the belles of Vallejo, and when we talk of facilities, any foreign officer would be impressed by the facilities for capturing the place.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House of Representatives estimates by the Secretary of the Navy for repairs and contingencies for the Marine Corps as follows: Repairs to barracks at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Headquarters and Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.; Mare Island, Cal., and Pensacola, Fla., including per diem pay to enlisted men employed on repairs to barracks and other public buildings, etc., \$24,574. For contingencies, viz.: Freight, ferrage, toll, cartage, telegraphing, apprehension of deserters, per diem to enlisted men employed on contract labor as clerks and messengers, etc., \$31,322.02.

THE Washington Critic says: "Many Navy officers, especially of the Pay Corps, thought that one of the first acts of the Secretary of the Navy after the dismissal of Pay Inspector Smith from the office of Paymaster-General would be to appoint a successor. There is a vigorous struggle being made for the position. The applicants have their friends, both political and social, working in their behalf, and strong pressure has been brought to bear upon Secretary Whitney from these sources. One of the reasons given for the delay is that Senator Harris, who is working in the interest of Pay Director Fulton, requested Secretary Whitney to delay action in the matter until he had seen him, together with a delegation of Democratic Senators who desire to personally endorse Fulton for the place."

THE Norfolk Landmark, Feb. 19, says: "The despatch vessel *Dolphin* is still lying at the navy-yard. Her commanding officer, Capt. Richard W. Meade, is still in Washington, and will remain until the latter part of this week. When the question of Admiral Simpson's vacancy on the Naval Advisory Board was up it was rumored that a captain was to be detailed, and a newspaper man asked Secretary Whitney if Captain Meade was to be the one. Mr. Whitney asked thoughtfully of the inquirer what kind of an officer Captain Meade was. After being answered the Secretary asked: 'Do you think he would obey a hazardous order?' and was told that 'Captain Meade would go to the devil if he was ordered by the proper authority.' The Captain was not put on the Advisory Board, but his orders to the *Dolphin* for her rough weather cruise were made very soon afterward." We may add that Captain Meade is not the man to consider an order to take a vessel to sea "a hazardous order."

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER WM. A. MINTZER was tried by a general court-martial, of which Capt. R. L. Phythian was president, on board the *Marion*, Jan. 4, at Nagasaki, Japan. The charges were 1st, scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals, the specification being that he was under the influence of intoxicating liquor off Chemulpo, Korea, Dec. 19, on board the *Marion*; 2d, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, with the specification that on the same date he used obscene, vulgar, profane and abusive language towards Lieut. John E. Roller, his brother officer on board the *Marion*; 3d, using provoking and reproachful words towards another person in the Navy, in that on the same date he said to Lieut. Roller "Why don't you go up and report me," and referring to Lieut. Roller said "that G-d d Jew has reported me," or words to that effect; 4th, attempting to bribe another person in the Navy, in that on or about Dec. 21, through Chief Eng. F. G. McKenn, he made an offer of a corrupt nature to Lieut. Roller, to induce him to withdraw a report made against him, Mintzer. The findings were: Guilty of the first three charges, but not guilty of the fourth charge. The sentence was "two years' suspension from rank and duty on furlough pay, and to retain his present standing in the grade of passed assistant engineers." Rear Admiral Davis approved the findings and sentence of the court on Jan. 6, and ordered that Mr. Mintzer should be released from arrest and return to the United States.

PRESIDENT BARNARD, of Columbia College, in his capacity as chairman of the committee appointed by the National Academy of Sciences to report upon the advisability of building a new Naval Observatory, wrote to Commodore Belknap, superintendent of the Observatory, asking, among other questions, "Is any record kept of the attendance or failure to attend of the observers (at the Naval Observatory) on the nights when they are due?" "How are the observers held to a faithful discharge of their duties?" The answer was, "It is presupposed that those who are employed here, whether they are civilians or commissioned officers, are sufficiently honorable to do duty which is required of them, and the report of the officer in charge of the division affords a check upon this. The superintendents have been loath to apply strict naval discipline to the officers on duty here, whether of the military or civil branch; but if such disciplinary methods and supervision is deemed necessary by the proper authority, it can be readily applied. Schoolboy requirements are not demanded of gray-headed gentlemen holding naval commissions of rank and responsible stations, and looked upon to perform the duties assigned them as observers and computers in the spirit and tenor enjoined and described in said commissions. The personal surveillance indicated in the query is quite foreign to the traditions and usages of this institution, and is repugnant to the ideas and methods of Naval officers." If the so-called scientific men of the country think," he concludes, "that the time has come to apply to Congress for money to build a National Observatory, the Navy will not stand in their way; only it will take no responsibility for it, and will be

glad to see it go to another department of the Government, and to be under purely civilian control, including professors with civilian appointments instead of naval commissions."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

FEB. 15.—Naval Cadet R. E. Coontz to the Juniata.

FEB. 18.—Lieutenant R. Rush to special duty in Bureau of Navigation.

Naval Constructor G. R. Boush detached from special duty at New York and ordered to duty at Navy-yard, San Francisco.

FEB. 19.—Passed Assistant Engineer J. M. Emanuel to duty at the Delaware River Iron Works.

FEB. 24.—Medical Inspector Michael Bradley, to the Hartford, Pacific Station, per steamer March 10.

Gunner T. R. Wilson and Sailmaker J. W. Wingate to the Triana at the torpedo station.

FEB. 25.—Ensign Herbert O. Dunn to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, March 1.

Detached.

FEB. 19.—Boatswain Wm. H. Frary from the Vermont and granted three months' leave.

FEB. 24.—Surgeon John H. Clark from the Hartford on the reporting of his relief and ordered home and to report arrival.

Assistant Engineer Geo. W. McElroy from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to duty at the South Carolina College at Columbia, S. C.

Placed on Retired List.

Rear Admiral Earl English, Feb. 18.

Resigned.

Lieutenant Lewis E. Bixler.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon General for the week ending Feb. 25, 1886:

Richard M. Cutts, Lieutenant-commander, Feb. 3, at San Francisco, Cal.

John Foster, seaman, Feb. 9, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George Small, 3d class apprentice, Feb. 19, U. S. S. New Hampshire, Newport, R. I.

MARINE CORPS.

Captain F. H. Corrie, (retired): On Feb. 19 granted leave of absence for one year with permission to leave the United States.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A naval Court-martial was on Wednesday ordered to convene at Boston, Monday, March 1, for the trial of four privates of the Marine Corps. The court will be composed of Capt. Allen Kautz; Lieut.-Commanders Geo. E. Wingate, C. H. Rookwell, and Wm. A. Morgan; Lieuts. John Downes and C. B. T. Moore, and 1st Lieut. Henry Whiting, of the Marine Corps, with 1st Lieut. Wm. F. Spicer, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 25, 1886.

THE lovely spring weather, the near approach of Lent, and the many disappointments hitherto, owing to the existence of measles, have made the Naval Academy a scene of unusual gaiety during the past fortnight. The many excitements, disappointments, pleasures, and woes attending the semi-annual examinations have quite subsided, and the actual presence of the February "Exams," warns the cadets that they are fairly started on the new term's work.

The corps now consists of 215 cadets; 28 having "bilged" at the semi-annual examination. In this number there are 25 of the 1st Class; 84 of the 2d; 60 of the 3d; and 60 of the 4th. The outdoor drills begin next month, with the infantry battalion commanded by Ensign Fullam, and the artillery commanded by Ensign Haeseler.

The officers of the Naval Academy celebrated Washington's Birthday with a matinee, which began at three in the afternoon and ended at six o'clock. The wife of Chief Engineer Farmer, with Lieut. Hutchins, received the guests. The cadets of the Naval Academy gave a hop on the night of Feb. 20, which served the purpose of the 22d of February ball. The attendance was quite large and included a number of strangers. It was also next to the last hop to be given by the cadets this season. Mrs. Schouler, wife of Comdr. Schouler, and Naval Cadet F. N. Kress received the guests. The hop was a complete success, as all cadets who have ever been and ever will be. The rooms and corridors were beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, which, together with the lovely toilets worn by the ladies, and the bright uniforms of officers and cadets, made a very pretty appearance. The music began promptly at 8 o'clock. Among the officers' families present were Chief Eng. Farmer and wife.

Mrs. Dickson, wife of Passed Asst. Surg. Dickson, entertained a number of friends on Saturday evening at her pleasant home on Horler street.

The fourth of the series of officers' Germans was held in the old mess hall on Wednesday night. The music was hidden behind a bank of flowers, tastefully arranged in one corner of the room, while the seamanship model room, directly overhead, served as a dressing room. The German was very gracefully led by Passed Asst. Surg. S. H. Dickinson.

The resignations of Cadets N. J. Blackwood and H. C. Rodgers, of the second class; and A. L. Horne, L. B. Howay, J. A. Hyland, H. G. Kemp, S. G. O. King, G. B. Pegram, G. K. Staples, A. S. Thompson and G. B. Wall, of the fourth class: all of whom were found deficient by the Academic Board, were accepted by the Secretary of the Navy on Wednesday.

REVENUE MARINE.

The Secretary of the Treasury received, Feb. 20, the following telegram from Capt. C. L. Hooper, commanding the revenue steamer *Bush*, which went in search of the crew of the whaler *Amethyst*, *Bush* arrived at San Francisco; thoroughly searched Aleutian Islands in vicinity of passes, visited Seal Island, stopped by ice in 60 degrees north latitude. Nothing seen or heard of *Amethyst*.

The U. S. Revenue Steamer *Bear* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 23. It is expected that she will be sent to the Arctic Ocean in search of the crew of the whaler *Amethyst*.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The class of young men entering the Revenue Marine Service under the law of 1876 are in every respect fitted to fill the vacancies in our little corps, and having mastered the theoretical portion of their profession, while cadets, they will, and do, in a short time, as lieutenants, obtain the prac-

tical application so necessary to an efficient officer. My experience has been that these young men are as bright and capable, and make as good officers as any of the older ones with whom I have been in contact. "Qui Vive" should remember he is slightly older than these youngsters; he as hastily condemns, by talking of "the few, very few practical young officers in the lower grades," and should not expect them to have the same practical knowledge that he has gained through many years of experience. It will come to them in time, and possessing, as they do, the numerous advantages of a good education, both academical and professional, can the gentleman doubt the benefits to be derived from their presence in the Service?

When "Qui Vive" in his letter in the JOURNAL of Feb. 13, produces the young men from the merchant marine who, as he asserts, are graduates of the national public schools, and who, in addition to the necessary term of eighteen months in a ship's fore-castle, can meet the present almost collegiate requirements for admission as cadets, I, as one of some experience in the Service, will gracefully retreat from the position assumed, by stating that I do not believe the article exists in any appreciable quantity.

Coinciding as I do in the opinion expressed by "Observer" that "God helps those who help themselves" it has been a matter of some surprise that no effort has been made to bring this matter in its true light before the Hon. Secretary, and respectfully request some modification of the recent regulation governing future admission of cadets.

ANOTHER OBSERVER.

RECENT DEATHS.

MR. HARRISON PHOEBUS, proprietor of the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, was taken seriously ill, Feb. 22, with symptoms of pneumonia, and had apparently improved when he died suddenly on the morning of Feb. 25 of heart disease. Mr. Phoebus served through the war in a Maryland regiment, was afterwards an express and railroad agent, and in 1871 purchased the Hygeia, with Mr. Shumacher of Baltimore, for \$27,000, subsequently refusing an offer for it of \$350,000.

MRS. BARROLL, wife of Lieut. H. H. Barroll, U. S. N., died at Altamonte, Fla., Feb. 6. The bereaved husband, lately on duty in Philadelphia, has received a six months' leave of absence.

MAJOR EDWARD WATTS, who entered West Point in 1823, but left before graduation, died at Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 21. He was a classmate of General Robert E. Lee.

GENERAL J. S. CAVENDER, who served with distinction during the war in Missouri Volunteers, died at St. Louis, Feb. 23.

GENERAL BOYEN, Adjutant to Emperor William, of Germany, and a distinguished officer, died last week.

In the House on the 19th of February, Mr. Springer moved to recommit the bill for the relief of John Hollis McBlair (S. 193) to the Military Committee, said committee, among other things, to report to the House whether the findings and recommendations of retiring boards have not equal force and effect as the findings and recommendations of courts-martial, and whether Congress has the right to review such findings and recommendations after they have been approved by the President, and set them aside, as is proposed in the pending bill. Mr. Springer stated that his purpose was "to show that these bills are substantially the same as the Fitz-John Porter bill." The motion to recommit was lost and the bill passed.

The question having been put, the Speaker said: The yeas seem to have it.

Mr. Springer—I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered, only 11 voting in favor thereof.

Mr. Springer—I know that these gentlemen do not want to go on the record on this bill.

SIGNAL SERVICE ACCOUNTS.

SECOND COMPTROLLER MAYNARD has written to the Secretary of War in regard to the accounts of Chief Signal Officer Hazen, in which he says he has carefully examined the questions submitted by Gen. Hazen in regard thereto, and feels compelled to adhere to his previous decisions relative to the disbursement of moneys collected by officers in charge of military telegraph lines for services rendered partly over such lines and partly over lines belonging to private companies. The Comptroller says he is unable to discover any authority for the practice by which private companies collect moneys due the United States for such services while the officers in charge of the military telegraph lines collect moneys due the commercial companies for like services which accounts are settled between them at the end of each month; the officers paying the companies or the companies the officers, as the case may be, any balance found due the other. He thinks these accounts should be adjusted and settled by the Treasury Department unless there is some good reason to the contrary, and calls attention to section 226, Revised Statutes, which provides that all claims and demands whatever by or against the United States, and all accounts whatever which the United States is concerned shall be settled and adjusted in the Department of the Treasury. Mr. Maynard was further examined by the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department in relation to the Signal Service accounts. He stated his belief that the Government had been overcharged for telegraphic service, but that the documentary evidence was insufficient to furnish positive evidence.

WINCHESTER CARTRIDGES.

THE San Francisco News-Letter of Jan. 23, 1886, says: "Two years ago we exposed the worthless quality of the Winchester Shot Gun Cartridges. By so doing we put that portion of the public which enjoys a day's sport with the gun on its guard, and, of course, rendered this worthless shell an unsalable article. The manufacturers of the Winchester shells recently came to the front again, with loud pretences of having acquired a new plant of machinery, which enables them to turn out shells that are in every respect reliable. This pretence is plausible, but it is untrue. The shells which these manufacturers are now offering to the public are absolutely unreliable. They jam in the gun after firing, are uneven in size, and about one-half of them are too large for the gun their number calls for."

BLACK STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL BLACK & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can sup-
ply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 Wall Street, New York,
Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange
in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium and
Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Australia,
and British West Indies. Issue Commercial and Travel-
lers' Credits in Sterling, available in all parts of the World.
MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO EUROPE.

Warrock's Helmets, Nobbiest, Neatest,
BEST.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,
Fancy Groceries.**

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
7th STREET & 6th AVE.; BROADWAY & 42d STREET,
130 Chambers St., New York.
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

Established 1811.

**CHOICE OLD
WHISKIES,**

MILD, MELLOW AND DELICIOUS.

The peculiar medicinal qualities of Whiskey distilled from
the finest growth of Rye in the renowned Valley of the
Monongahela, have attracted the attention of the Medical
Faculty in the United States to such a degree as to place it
in a very high position among the Materia Medica.

We beg to invite the attention of connoisseurs to our cele-
brated fine OLD WHISKIES, which we offer at the follow-
ing prices, in cases containing One Dozen Bottles each:

Old Reserve Whiskey, . . . \$18.00

Unrivalled Upper-Ten Whiskey, 15.00

Brunswick Club Whiskey, . . . 12.00

If you cannot obtain these Whiskies from your Grocer,
we will, on receipt of Bank Draft, Registered Letter or Post
Office Money Order, deliver them to your address, by Ex-
press, charges prepaid, to all points east of the Mississippi
River; and by freight to any part of the U. S. (prepaid.)

For EXCELLENCE, PURITY AND EVENNESS OF
QUALITY, the above are UNRIVALLED BY ANY WHISKIES
IN THE MARKET. They are entirely FREE FROM ADUL-
TERATION, and possess a NATURAL FLAVOR AND FINE
TONIC PROPERTIES.

These Whiskies are sold under guarantee to give PERFECT
SATISFACTION; otherwise to be returned at our expense.

H. & H. W. CATHERWOOD,

114 SOUTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

N. Y. OFFICE- 16 SOUTH WILLIAM ST.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

PURE ZINFANDEL CLARET, Vintage of

1879—per case \$30.00, or bottled, corked only, 20% doz., \$76.30.
Packing for shipment at cost additional (cheapest manner,
\$10.00.) Send \$5.00 for sample case to try, and you will never
again pay high prices for inferior French wines. White
wines, Ports, Sherries, Brandy, &c., pure and reliable at
moderate prices.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.,

GEO. HAMLIN, Manager, 31 Park Place, N. Y.

Lundborg's Perfumes.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.

Lundborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.

Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.

Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Lundborg's Rhenish Cologne.

A box containing samples of all the above five articles
sent to your nearest Railroad Express Office (which
should be named) for Fifty Cents—Money Order, Stamps
or Currency.
Address: THOMAS LUND & COFFIN, 94 Barclay St., New York.

(Est. 1862.) **F. W. DEVOE & CO.,** 101 FULTON ST.
NEW YORK.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON REQUEST.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
COFFIN, DEVOE & CO., 176 Randolph St.
CHICAGO.

The Emperor Dom Pedro, Bismarck,
GLADSTONE, (Brain-workers), have cured their nervous-
ness, and now maintain their bodily and mental vigor by
taking CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES. It is a cure
for mental or bodily exhaustion, nervousness, brain wear-
iness, weakened vital powers, sleeplessness, and indigestion.
It develops mental growth in children.
Address, 56 W. 25th St., N. Y. Druggists or by mail, \$1.

The School of The Good Shepherd,

309 PARK AVE., ST. LOUIS, Mo., a Boarding and Day
School for Girls, under the care of the Sisterhood of The
Good Shepherd of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The
Twelfth year will begin, D. V., Sept. 16, 1885. Apply to the
Sister Superior.

References:

Rt. Rev. C. F. ROBERTSON, St. Louis, Mo.
GEO. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A., St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL NOTE.

**The North American Review for March
will be of Special Interest to the Army.**

It will contain the Address prepared by General Sherman
for delivery at the Annual Reunion of the Loyal League,
which had to be postponed in consequence of the death of
General Hancock on the evening before the meeting. It
contains Gen. Sherman's reply to Gen. Fry, and gives in full
the letter to Col. Scott, from which was quoted what Gen.
Sherman said of Gens. Grant and Smith. It also contains
Gen. Sherman's oration on Gen. Grant.

The same number contains a long article in which are
published, for the first time, a number of war letters be-
tween Gens. Grant and Halleck.

It contains, also, Gen. Fry's reply to Gen. Sherman.

It has, also, a Confederate Veto by Jefferson Davis.

There are other articles by Thomas A. Edison, the in-
ventor, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, and Mrs. Dr. Pavy (on
the Polar Expedition).

The North American Review is published at \$5.00 per
annum; 50 cents single number, mailed free from the office
of publication.

Address

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

I WANT TO ENGAGE A MAN OF GOOD MORAL
character and competent, as a STEWARD and BOOK-
KEEPER, who has been a Steward in the U. S. A. If there
is one or more such, he or they can write me at once at
Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Good references required.
THOS. P. CABANISS, M. D.,
Superintendent of Idaho Insane Asylum.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO PARET'S
CARD ON THE LAST PAGE.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1886.

Office, No. 240 Broadway New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will
be scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by express, or post-office
money order, check, or draft, made payable to W. C.
and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register
letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for sub-
scriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the
office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In
clubs of five, \$4; clubs of ten or more, \$3.

Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign post-
age, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription
price.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired,
upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced
in the orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no author-
ity for changing the address of the paper. Both the old and
new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscrib-
ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,

Cable address: 240 Broadway, New York.
ARMYNAVY.

CAPT. BOURKE'S APACHE CAMPAIGN.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. BOURKE has given an account
of General CROOK's first friendly campaign in Mex-
ico—friendly, that is, towards the Mexicans, but
hostile to the Apaches then in hiding in that coun-
try. It is called "An Apache Campaign," and is
published by SCRIBNER.

In every respect this publication is timely and
useful. We do not often cross a friendly frontier
with arms in hand, and recent events show how
doubtful is the policy of doing so. Besides this the
Indian movements in Arizona, New Mexico, and
Sonora during the last five years belong to the
brightest epoch of Indian warfare. The operations
of JU, CHATO, GERONIMO, and other chiefs combine
the boldness of individual exploits with the strategic
skill of long marches and the movement of consid-
erable bodies of men and women. Such success as

the Army has had in operating against the Apaches
has been due to General CROOK's recognition of his
enemy's strong points and the skill with which he has
maneuvered his inadequate forces in support of a
diplomatic campaign. Captain BOURKE points all
this out in detail, and the picture he gives of the
Apache as a campaigner is as valuable for its record
of the difficulties we have to confront as it is inter-
esting for its faithful sketch of one of the best spec-
imens of aboriginal character ever known.

We are glad to see the facts of General CROOK's
first campaign in Mexico put before the public.
That gifted officer may fairly claim the martyr's
crown, for we know of no other who has suffered so
much from unjust popular clamor as he, and the out-
cry culminated in the most extraordinary accounts
of this movement in Mexico. Captain BOURKE was
in a position to set this matter right, and he has
done so loyally. We have spoken of recent Indian
operations in Arizona as belonging to the brightest
period of Indian warfare. We mean, of course,
from the Indian's standpoint, and we doubt if the
entire history of this continent can supply better
examples of savage warfare than the movement of
700 men, women, and children from a reservation
in Arizona to the strongest fastnesses in Northern
Mexico; the lightning raid from the San Pedro
Valley to New Mexico and Sonora again, a distance
of seven hundred miles or more, accomplished in
about ten days; the second sally of GERONIMO from
San Carlos and return to his lines in Mexico; his
raid to recover his wives from the immediate vicin-
ity of our troops at Apache, and his attack on the
White Mountain Indians. These are examples of
daring in action, and if they were properly recorded
Indian tradition would turn over a leaf and the
burning of Deerfield and Wyoming, the capture of
PHILIP and the captivity of JANE MCCREA, would be
supplanted by exploits still more wild and just as
cruel. Among Captain BOURKE's descriptions of
the gentry who have performed these deeds we find
the following:

These Indian scouts will march 35 or 40 miles in a
day on foot, crossing wide stretches of waterless plains
upon which a tropical sun beats down with fierceness,
or climbing up the faces of precipitous mountains which
stretch across this region in every direction. The two
great points of superiority of the native or savage
soldier over the representative of civilized discipline are
his absolute knowledge of the country and his perfect
ability to take care of himself at all times and under all
circumstances. Though the rays of the sun pour down from
the zenith, or the scorching sirocco blow from the South,
the Apache scout trudges along as unconcerned as he was
when the cold rain or snow of winter chilled his white com-
rade to the marrow. He finds food, and pretty good food, too,
where the Caucasian would starve. When his moc-
casins give out on a long march over the sharp rocks of the
mountain or the cutting sands of the plains, a few hours'
rest sees him equipped with a new pair—his own handiwork
—and so with other portions of his raiment. He does
not read the newspapers, but the great book of nature is
open to his perusal and has been drained of much knowledge
which his pale-faced brother would be glad to acquire.

THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

THE report of the committee of the National
Academy on the question of proceeding promptly
with the building of a new Naval Observatory upon
the site purchased in 1880, which was referred to
them last spring, has been made public in Senate
Document 67. The committee say that while it is
advisable to build a new observatory, it should be
taken away from the Navy, be styled the National
Observatory, and be under civilian control. They
further propose that the various instruments be-
longing to what may be called the purely astrono-
mical part of the present institution be turned over
to the new observatory, and that the present site
being abandoned, the purely naval portion be re-
moved to Annapolis, this emasculated affair being
styled the Naval Observatory. It seems to us that
this recommendation is defective in a very important
point; and that is, that while proposing to take the
observatory away from naval control, it entirely
omits to specify under what department of the
Government it should be placed; leaving it to be in-
ferred from the recommendation concerning the
disposition to be made of the astronomical staff that
it should continue to be under the Navy Depart-
ment, with its staff holding commissions as pro-
fessors in the Navy, so that a large share of its ex-
penses would continue to be borne by that branch
of the public service. On this subject we think that
Commodore BELKNAP is clearly correct in what he
says (in a letter published elsewhere) as to sub-
stituting civilian for naval control. If any change
in the organization is to be made, it certainly should
be a radical one, for the Navy would evidently have

no need of a number of professors who would be holding its commissions and drawing pay from its appropriation while serving in a National Observatory, and who would there be rendering no service at all to the Navy. In the attention which the Naval Committees of the two Houses will undoubtedly pay to the *personnel* of the service, this is a matter which will probably receive serious consideration.

That the Navy must have an Observatory of its own is self-evident, and that it can furnish officers perfectly competent to perform the duties required of them is patent to all. We are inclined to think that the best interests of the Service would be furthered if the proposed division were carried out, and the Navy relieved of a body of adjuncts, who are really rendering no service to the Navy proper (according to the committee), nor, it might with truth be added, even to navigation in general. Observations of the sun, moon, planets, and stars as conducted at such an institution are useful to astronomers in deed, but not, in these days, to the navigator, for, as say the committee, "the star catalogues have attained to such a degree of accuracy as to permit the future aspects of the heavens to be correctly predicted." As a matter of fact the moon is no longer used by navigators for the determination of position, except in very rare cases and then more for curiosity than for any other reason. The old method of lunar distances have been entirely superseded by that of time sights, with chronometers; the solar tables are sufficiently accurate and would so continue to be without another observation for all purposes of the navigator for centuries to come. As to the stars, any one who has crossed the Atlantic in a passenger steamer knows how little they are used for the purpose of navigation; and we are informed that they are as little used by the Navy. The places of the fundamental stars can, we are sure, now be predicted for 1,000 years in advance, with far greater precision than is at all necessary for the purposes of the navigator. The proposition of the committee to remove the present observatory to Annapolis and to increase the already overcrowded curriculum of the Academy by the addition of another branch is impracticable, and is not likely to meet with any favor either from the Naval authorities or from Congress. The buildings can be repaired and put in sufficiently good condition for all Naval purposes, for a far less sum than it would cost to make the suggested move; and it is evident from a perusal of the various letters on the subject, that the malarial and atmospheric conditions which are said to exist, would not interfere with the use of such instruments as are required for Naval purposes alone. Now that the opposition to the present management of the observatory has been brought to a head, we hope that the Naval Committees will settle the matter once and for all, either by giving or refusing to the scientists what they ask; in any event the present buildings should be put in proper repair, for there will undoubtedly be an observatory maintained on the spot which the labors of GILLISS and MAURY have rendered classic ground to the Navy.

"REPEATED CHARGES."

The decision as to the "citation of previous trials and convictions in framing charges for trials by Courts-martial" made by the Secretary of War in January last, but only promulgated this week, will be read with interest by the Army and will establish a uniform practice, in the regard mentioned, throughout the Service. The Secretary of War says: "As a matter of pleading, to recite previous trials and convictions in charges of new offences is wrong; but previous trials and convictions may properly be inquired into after a court has arrived at its findings and before pronouncing sentence, to see whether the prisoner is an old offender, and therefore less entitled to leniency than if it were his first offence. After arriving at the findings the court may be opened to receive evidence of previous convictions, so that such proof of prior convictions may be spread upon the record for the information of the reviewing authority."

We have heretofore discussed this subject, in connection with an exhaustive opinion upon it, given a year or two ago, by Captain F. D. BALDWIN, 5th U. S. Infantry, while on duty as Judge Advocate of

the Department of the Columbia, and the Secretary of War's recent decision follows closely in the line of Captain BALDWIN's views. General MILES also in a General Order dated October 16, 1885, stopped, so far as the Department of the Missouri was concerned, the practice of reciting in specifications to charges the previous trials and convictions for similar offences. Opinions differ in this matter, we are well aware, and many hold that to re-open a case after the finding of guilty and to take evidence as to previous convictions virtually makes the court disclose its findings, and to require a court to accept a record of general and garrison Courts-martial as evidence of previous convictions is an unwarranted change in the rules of evidence. However this may be, it can scarcely be doubted that the establishment of uniformity, in the administration of military justice, throughout the several geographical departments, will tend to the material benefit and good order of the Service.

THE LATE CAPTAIN CRAWFORD.

NO OFFICIAL information has yet been received at the War Department with reference to the attack upon Captain CRAWFORD's command by Mexican troops in January last, except the report of Lieutenant MAUS, which was made immediately afterwards. Although in that report Lieutenant MAUS expressed the firm conviction that the attack was made by the Mexicans knowingly, the War Department officials are loath to believe that Captain CRAWFORD was murdered in cold blood, and prefer to await further information before taking any action. They are inclined to the opinion that the Mexicans were not aware that they were attacking United States troops. The Secretary of War, in speaking of the subject to the JOURNAL correspondent the other day, said he did not think the Mexicans knew that they were attacking Captain CRAWFORD's command. They surely had no old score against him to wipe out, and on the other hand they were fully aware of his value as an Army officer. They were very probably after Indian scalps, but Captain CRAWFORD's position in front of his troops showed that he was in command. If he had been recognized as an Army officer the Secretary did not think that he would have been fired upon and killed. In the absence of more definite information he was inclined to attribute his death to the demoralization consequent upon a night attack. Further developments are awaited anxiously, and when received the information will be submitted to the State Department for such action as may be necessary. When the news of the attack was first received the State Department instructed the United States Consular Agents to report upon the matter, but they were unable to send anything more definite than the bare facts first reported.

Captain CRAWFORD was killed upon Mexican soil by Mexican troops while carrying out the orders of his superiors, and in pursuance of an arrangement between his own Government and that of Mexico, authorizing his presence beyond our own frontier. His subordinate, who was with him at the time and succeeded him in command, reports that the attack upon him was by design and with malice. Certainly it is right to ask that this report should be made the basis for a prompt demand upon the Government of Mexico for evidence that an attack upon the troops of a friendly power in time of peace was unauthorized and unintended. If our officers are not to be protected in the discharge of their sworn duty by all the power and prestige of the Government they serve, it is best to disband the Army and accept whatever Providence may send us in the nature of insult and outrage.

In this connection we give the letter which follows, in reply to which we say that we shall be very glad to take charge of contributions for the purpose suggested, and to add our own mite to the fund at the proper time, if the occasion is found to call for it.

JONESBORO, TENN., Feb. 23, 1888.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In 1867 Capt. Emmet Crawford, then a 2d Lieutenant, reported to me for duty at Ship Island, Miss., and I at once assigned him to duty as post adjutant. His promotion to 1st Lieutenant, June 5, 1869, resulted from my retirement from active service, and though our acquaintance was short, our relations were those of brothers. He was a splendid young officer at that time, and his subsequent career, as brought to my attention through your paper from time to time, has justified the good opinion formed when he entered the Service.

The sorrow shared by me in his untimely death has been increased by the announcement in your last issue that he has

left a widowed mother and sister dependent on him for support. Will you not act as agent in receiving contributions to the "Crawford Fund" and see that it is paid over to these beloved ones? I send you a check for \$5, and have no doubt there are hundreds in the Army and out who will gladly make a small contribution for the benefit of this sorrowing mother and sister, if the matter is brought to their attention. While patriotic citizens are contributing their thousands to the widow of Gen. Hancock, will not our comrades see that Capt. Crawford's mother and sister receive, however small the amount, this substantial token of sympathy.

Yours truly, T. H. REEVES, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt. Retired.

With reference to this we have, since this article was put in type, received a letter from Mr. Z. T. CRAWFORD, of Kearney, Neb., who informs us that Captain CRAWFORD leaves a mother living, but no sister. The support of the mother was provided for by a son resident in Philadelphia, who is a bachelor with ample means. It appears, however, from this letter "that the Captain was the sole support of an invalid brother and his family, this brother being totally disabled from sickness contracted during the war."

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES S. BRISBIN, 9th Cavalry, has petitioned Congress through Representative Springer for the passage of the bill (No. 286) to facilitate promotions, and retire from active service, upon their own application, officers of the Army who served as general officers of volunteers, with the highest full grade held during the war. The memorialist calls attention to the fact that out of the 200 or more officers taken from the regulars to serve in the volunteers during the war only 38 remain alive and on the active list. The following he gives as a list of those who could be retired as general officers if the bill became a law: Major General Schofield; Brigadier Generals Howard, Terry, Crook, Miles, Stanley and Gibbon; Assistant Adjutant General Wm. D. Whipple; J. A. General Swain; Inspector General Baird; Assistant Q. M. General Saxton; Assistant Commissary Generals of Subsistence Hawkins and Burns; Brigadier General Newton and Colonels Gillmore, Parke and Poe of the Engineers; Brigadier General Wm. B. Hazen. Colonels Merritt, Grierson, Sturgis and Brisbin of cavalry; Colonels Ayres and Jackson of artillery; Colonels Wheaton, Brooke, Carlin, McCook, Kautz, Mason, Willcox, Bradley, Hunt, Ruger, Chambers, Potter and Penrose of infantry.

We publish under our Congressional head the important bill agreed upon by the Naval Committee of the House providing for new naval vessels and making an appropriation of something over six million dollars to begin work upon them. There is one feature of the bill which will meet with the opposition of the shipbuilders, and CRAMP AND SONS, shipbuilders on the Delaware, have already addressed a protest to the committee against it. It is the clause which provides that the drawings, plans and specifications to be submitted by shipbuilders in connection with their bids shall be exact in every detail. Mr. CRAMP maintains that no shipbuilder can comply with such a condition, and that the adoption of such a provision would establish a system of favoritism in contracting, as no contractor would take the risks involved in providing against every "minute detail," under the risk of a forfeit of contract, without the assurance that he had a friend at court.

SO MUCH has been said from time to time as to the right of the Government to the use of inventions, and especially those of officers in its service and pay, that it is interesting to consider the custom of other countries in this regard. What it is in England is shown by the following alteration ordered to be made in the Queen's Regulations, 1879, by a Fleet Circular just issued:

"1. A patent shall have to all intents the like effect as against her Majesty the Queen, her heirs and successors, as it has against a subject. 2. But the officers or authorities administering any department of the services of the Crown, may by themselves, their agents, contractors, or others, at any time after the application, use the invention for the services of the Crown, on terms to be before or after the use thereof agreed on, with the approval of the Treasury, between those officers or authorities and the patentee, or in default of such agreement on such terms as may be settled by the Treasury, after hearing all parties interested." Any officer or subordinate in an administrative, a manufacturing, or an experimental department under the Admiralty, who may propose to take out a patent for any invention, shall first obtain the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by application through the head of his department. A condition of such approval being granted will be, that in any settlement of the terms for use by, or for, the Government of any such invention or improvement, regard is to be had by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to any facilities in working out and perfecting the invention or improvement, which the inventor may have enjoyed by reason of his official position.

No action has yet been taken by the President on the findings of the Retiring Board in the case of

Lieutenant SIMPSON. The delay is supposed to be due to the difficulty of arriving at a decision as to whether he should be regularly or wholly retired. The impression at the War Department is that he will be given one of the present vacancies on the retired list. There are four vacancies at present existing. Two of them will probably be filled at an early date. The other two, it is supposed, are being held open for Merrill and Simpson.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE large audience which, notwithstanding the storm, assembled at the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, on Thursday evening, to do honor to the memory of Maj.-General Winfield S. Hancock, attested in a remarkable manner the genuine sincerity of the common admiration and esteem for the dead soldier. From near and far they came to pay a brief tribute. General James B. Fry, U. S. A., presided, and in a few well chosen and feeling words introduced the principal speaker of the evening, the old time comrade and friend of the deceased, General W. F. Smith, formerly of the U. S. Army. General Smith in simple but touching words passed rapidly over the leading events in Hancock's career, and in the course of his remarks said: "Perhaps no soldier during the war contributed so much of personal effect in action as did General Hancock. In the friendly circle his eye was warm and genial, but in the hour of battle became intensely cold and had immense power on those around him. It is not necessary to say to those who hear me that the opening of a battle operates with very different results on different organizations. In General Hancock I should say that the nervous, the moral, and the mental systems were all harmoniously stimulated, and that he was, therefore, at his very best on the field of battle. Of such organizations are all men who have won decisive victories in action."

* Following Gen. Smith's paper letters were read from Secretary of State Bayard, Secretary of War Endicott, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield, S. J. Tilden, Col. F. Grant, John Jacob Astor, Col. George Meade, W. P. Wilson and John Hay, Benj. H. Field, J. W. and A. J. Drexel, Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton and others. Miss Amy Baker, of New York, then read a poem specially prepared and applicable to the occasion. After this came the eulogies from those present, five minutes being allotted to each. These were participated in by Gens. Sickles, Franklin, Stone and Cullum; Gen. J. B. Gordon, who, as one of "the other side," spoke touchingly of the dead General, and referred to him as "The Thunderbolt of the Army of the Potomac;" Gens. Tower and King, Col. J. B. Lawrence, Col. Nicholson, Chaplain Goodwin of Governor's Island, Judge J. R. Brady, Maj. Lambert and others. All were magnificent tributes of affection and praise. At a late hour the meeting adjourned.

The chair usually occupied by Gen. Hancock as chairman was draped, and on the platform and around it were grouped the officers of the institution, distinguished guests, etc. In the audience were many ladies, all the officers on Governor's Island and many from the adjoining forts in the harbor. Grand Army men, comrades of the Loyal Legion, soldiers of the line and humble friends of the deceased. The scene was an interesting and solemn one, and fittingly honored one of the noblest soldiers of this or any other time.

On Thursday, Feb. 11, judgment was delivered at Leipzig in the trial for high treason, which has taken place there with closed doors. One of the accused, Sarauw, was sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude, and Roettger was acquitted. Writing before this result was made known, the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* observed that the trial is another in the long series of judicial proceedings by which a flood of light is thrown on the secret system of espionage by which continental Powers appear to watch the military defenses and preparations of their neighbors. Captain Sarauw distinguished himself during the campaign against Prussia at the head of the 4th Danish Infantry battalion. In 1872 he retired from the service, and since then has been engaged as an author on military subjects. He became well known in this capacity, and even contributed to the German official *Military Gazette*, published at Berlin under the editorship of Colonel von Loebel. Captain Sarauw is a tall, fine-looking man of martial bearing, and hardly looks his 61 years. He was specially charged with having conspired against the safety of the German Empire, in having acted during the past twelve years as chief correspondent of a certain "News Bureau" at Paris, which is under the direction of the Dane, Hansen, while the military department is managed by the Pole, Koslowski. He employed special correspondents at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, the two imperial naval ports, and at Stettin, Berlin, Mayence, and Munich, and received between 5,000 and 6,000 francs monthly, paying, however, his own cor-

respondents. His activity is reported to have extended also to other countries. These reports referred to a variety of subjects, including fortresses, naval ports, Schwartzkopf's torpedoes, artillery parks, siege trains, mobilizations, garrisons on the Baltic coast, prismatic powder, ammunition for China, etc. Special attention was devoted to obtain information about "proper landing places," the coast defenses at Cuxhaven, the fortresses of Magdeburg, Spandau, Colberg, Swinemunde, the construction of armor-clad fortifications, the scaling apparatus, and details about the projected repeating-rifle. Some of these "sketches" are stated to have been paid for at the rate of 1,400 to 2,000 francs each.

It is understood that the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday was mainly devoted to the consideration of the general question of promotions in the Army and Navy, particularly as to the wisdom of giving preference in such matters to officers soon to be retired, and who, in fact, are unfit at the time of promotion for active service. The general sentiment was adverse to such promotions except in especially meritorious cases. The discussion arose on the protests of Major Merrill and his friends against the withdrawal of his nomination. It is understood that the President adheres to his purpose of nominating Major Mizner, awaiting the confirmation of Lieutenant-Colonel Sweitzer before sending his name in. Major Mizner's nomination will be sent in alone, those consequent upon his promotion being held back until the Senate has acted in his case. In anticipation of adverse action Major Merrill will not be retired but will be carried along in his present station, so that his name may be sent to the Senate if demanded. There is a very strong probability of this demand being made. Members of the Senate Military Committee are already talking about the case. Some of them have expressed dissatisfaction at the withdrawal of Merrill's nomination, Chairman Logan being particularly displeased. They seem to think there is some personal grudge against Major Merrill, which has brought about this sudden desire to adopt a general rule against the promotion of incapacitated officers. They call attention to the fact that President Cleveland has already nominated one of that class for promotion, referring to Captain Whitney, 11th Infantry, and say that if he expects the Senate to bear him out in the stand he has taken he should have applied his new rule in the beginning.

GENERAL BUELL in his article "Shiloh Reviewed" in the *March Century* says: "Nowhere in history is the profane idea that in a fair field fight Providence is on the side of the strongest battalions more uniformly sustained than in our Civil War. It presents no example of the triumph of 15,000 or even 20,000 men against 25,000. It affords some such instances where the stronger force was surprised by rapid and unexpected movements, and still others where it was directed with a want of skill against chosen positions strengthened by the art of defence, but nowhere else. The weaker force is uniformly defeated or compelled to retire." His meeting with Grant at Shiloh is thus described:

About half-way up we met a stream of fugitives that poured in a constantly swelling current along the west bank of the river. The mouth of Snake Creek was full of them swimming across. We arrived at the Landing about one o'clock. I inquired for General Grant, and was informed that he was on his headquarters boat, nearly against which we had landed. I went on board, and was met by him at the door of the ladies' cabin, in which there were besides himself two or three members of his staff. Other officers may have entered afterward. He appeared to realize that he was beset by a pressing danger, and manifested by manner more than in words that he was relieved by my arrival as indicating the near approach of succor; but there was nothing in his deportment that the circumstances would not have justified without disparagement to the character of a courageous soldier. Certainly there was none of that masterly confidence which has since been assumed with reference to the occasion. After the first salutation, and as I walked to a seat, he remarked that he had just come in from the front, and held up his sword to call my attention to an indentation, which he said the scabbard had received from a shot. I did not particularly notice it, and after inquiring about the progress of the battle and requesting him to send steamers to bring up Crittenden's division, which was coming into Savannah as I left, I proposed that we should go ashore. As we reached the gangway I noticed that the horses of himself and his staff were being taken ashore. He mounted and rode away, while I walked up the hill; so that I saw him no more until the attack occurred at the Landing late in the evening. I state these particulars of our meeting with so much detail because a totally incorrect version of the place, manner, and substance of the interview has been used to give a false impression of the state of the battle, and a false coloring to personal traits which are assumed to have had the issue in control.

Accompanying the article is a map of the battlefield of Shiloh revised and amended by General Buell. This has been published with a few later corrections in an enlarged copy, for sale for twenty-five cents by the Century Company.

THE pluck shown by the little Greek bantam of a navy was admirable, no doubt, but it could hardly be expected to accomplish anything against the combination of the principal European States which opposed its claim to independent action. The Grecian fleet is the smallest of any European State, both numerically and in fighting force. Of the iron-clads she possesses, two only, the *King Georgios* and *Queen Olga*, are at all formidable. She has a total of

3,200 officers and men, excellent, so far as it goes, for the Greeks are hardy sailors. As for a contest with Turkey alone an English contemporary says: "In the best-informed naval circles it is believed the Greeks would be quite able to hold their own against the Turkish Navy. It is admitted that in number and tonnage the Turks far out rival the fleet of the Greeks, and also in cannon. Against this must be set, that the Turkish fleet is far from being well prepared to cope with the new mode of warfare the Greeks are certain to resort to, namely, by using handy and fairly well-armed little gunboats and swarms of torpedo-boats. The Greek admiral is one of the most dashing men, and he is said, by those who know him, together with his men, to be burning with anxiety to pit his fleet and torpedo flotilla against the Turkish Navy. In anticipation of the possibility of such a contest, during the last two or three months special efforts have been made to put the Turkish vessels in better fighting trim, and orders have been executed through third parties, for torpedoes, torpedo-nettings, machine-guns, and electrical apparatus for use on board men-of-war to search out torpedo-boats."

MAJOR C. ARUNDEL BARKER, 2d Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, delivered a lecture recently at the Royal United Service Institution which has its application to our Service as well as to the British Service, for which it was especially intended. His special subject of criticism was guard duty, as making unnecessary demands upon the comfort of the soldier, injurious to health, and contributing considerably to lessen the popularity of the service. A lesson with reference to this, it was urged, might be taken from civil life. A manufacturer with a large amount of valuable property on his premises does not post sentries over them. He considers ample precautions have been taken if they are securely locked up and visited occasionally by a night watchman. "It would seem something like high treason," says Major Barker, "to doubt the necessity of a barrack guard; but I think that an inlying picket occupying the guard-room at night, but allowed to go to bed, would fulfil all requirements, and would only take men from parade for one day instead of two." Again, the number of orderlies which have to be furnished by a regiment appears excessive to Major Barker. In these days of frequent posts, telephones, etc., much of the work now done by orderlies, he reasoned, might be relegated to them, and though staff and departmental officers might be unwilling at first to part with men who are a convenience in many ways, they would doubtless soon come to see that it was for the public advantage.

THE *Kansas City Times* has a vigorous arraignment of the post fund system in the Army, of which it says: "Senator Plumb's meditated investigation into the post fund juggle if done thoroughly will cause many a face to blush, some with shame and others with indignation. The two streams which make the whirlpool called the post fund are the taxes levied upon the post traders for the privilege of charging 1 per cent. upon purchases made by the soldier, and by the sale of the flour deducted from the ration of bread allowed to enlisted men by the Government, so that the soldier is the capital from which accrue the post fund—contributing in the first place from his pocket, in the second from his stomach. The authority for this imposition has never before been questioned, nor would it now were it left to those most interested, but others, whose sense of justice has not been blinded by Army discipline, are determined to sift the matter to the bottom and the exhibition will be anything but a respectable one for those who inaugurated it, and still less for those who continued it. Music and books instead of bread. An intellectual treat to still the pangs of hunger." The facts concerning the post fund are so well known that it would hardly seem to be necessary to set in motion the ponderous machinery of a Congressional investigation in order to discuss them, and while the *Times* is entitled to its opinion as to the post fund the epithets it applies to it are out of place.

THE English authorities have instituted inquiries as to the character of the bayonets distributed, carried by their soldiers, and the outlasses worn by their seamen. The complaint is that since the recent close contests in Egypt the British soldier who used to seek a "foeman worthy of his steel" is now asking for steel worthy of his foeman. It is urged on behalf of the authorities that when on active service the soldier applies his bayonet to all sorts of non-military purposes. It becomes his poker, his toasting-fork, and is, in fact, applied to all sorts of uses certainly not contemplated. Certainly the tests thus far applied show that a very large proportion of the side arms of the British troops are of little or no value for offence or defence. In one company of 120 men 58 bayonets were found defective.

An Arizona exchange says of the killing of Captain Crawford: "The plain facts are, the Mexican troops have always acted with an envious spirit toward American troops; they have never lost an opportunity to insult them: they knew when they attacked Captain Crawford's command that they were attacking Indian scouts enlisted into the United States Army, commanded by United States military officers. They knew before they murdered Captain Crawford that he was a military officer of the United States and at the moment he was shot he was pointing to his uniform and buttons, upon which were the insignia of the United States. When Captain Crawford, with a United States uniform, was shot by a foreign foe, that shot was meant for every American citizen. It was meant for the entire United States Army—the principles they represent—and it was meant for the Government of the United States. Now that the work has been done the honor of the American flag and the dignity of the republic demands a prompt explanation, without any equivocation."

Of the coming promotions to Brigadier-General the Washington *Critic* says: "President Cleveland has a very wide range, as he is only restricted by the requirement that he must make his selection from the commissioned officers in the Army. This might be broader still, as he could promote to-day a man from the ranks, or appoint a man from civil life, and to-morrow appoint him a Brigadier-General. He might, if he would, appoint Greeley's brave Sergeant Brainard a Lieutenant to-day, and make him a brigadier to-morrow. This last suggestion is hypothetical; but if such a thing occurred, no one would raise a word of objection. But there are many on the lists of the Army, whose names are part of the nation's war history, and among them are Gens. Edward Hatch and Wesley Merritt of the cavalry, Romeyn B. Ayers, Horatio Gates Gibson and John C. Tidball of the artillery, and Willcox, Ruger, Charles H. Smith, Kautz, Frank Wheaton, Brooke, McCook, Gilbert and Carlin. All Colonels now, and in the direct line of promotion."

REFERRING to this paper the *Advance Gazette*, of Pensacola, Florida, says: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, now in its 23d volume, is held in high esteem by all honorable soldiers and regarded by them as authority upon military matters." With regard to what our correspondent at Pensacola writes of the Navy-yard there the *Gazette* says: "Our military friend is correct; it is strictly business with us, and we mean business. In the first place, Pensacola offers more and better advantages for the proposed Naval drill, and also as a rendezvous, than all other ports and the so-called ports on the Gulf combined could offer, and many that all together could not furnish, thus making it largely to the interest of the Government and the Navy to accede to our request. We are confident the drill will be ordered to take place here, if the authorities are influenced in any way by favorable considerations and the interests of the Government."

A DESPATCH to the New York *Times* from Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 22, says: "Charles Wallace, the young man who was shot by Daniel Meskeil at Highland Falls on Feb. 14, is sinking fast. Meskeil was bailed out of the Newburg Jail last week, in the sum of \$2,000, by Dr. Monroe, of Highland Falls, and a lady friend of the prisoner. Meskeil was formerly at the West Point Military Academy, but failed to pass an examination. He has since been studying at Highland Falls, intending again to apply for admission to the Academy."

Meskeil went to West Point as a candidate from Iowa, in June, 1883, but was rejected by the Medical Board because he had shown signs of mental derangement. He was, however, admitted in September. Soon after he went on sick leave and did not return until sometime in the spring of 1884. He gave the authorities much trouble; one day his resignation was handed in and he disappeared from the post. When he returned he wanted to recall the resignation, but it had been accepted and he was no longer a cadet. Since then he has been living at Highland Falls, but would never have been re-admitted to the Academy. He is about 25 years old.

The "Official Memorandum of Decisions on Points of Tactics," received this week from the War Department, is an exceedingly useful compilation, and will be appreciated by those who have the good fortune to be furnished a copy. The edition, we understand, is limited, and was issued so as to forestall the frequent calls on the A. G. O. for copies of decisions on points of tactics. We, ourselves, have had much experience for some years past, of the general desire for specific tactical information.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, discussing Mr. Laird's bill authorizing the President to raise two regiments of volunteer cavalry in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona to suppress Indian hostilities therein, says: "Of course this matter is all a joke to Mr. Laird, but to the men on the frontier who thirst for savage blood and who foresee at least a year's employment at more than double the rates paid the regular soldiers,

it means business. These gentlemen of New Mexico mean business. They are ignorant of the fate of Bunkum bills, and have yet to learn that Bunkums are never intended to become laws, but only to make people happy. The words they put into Mr. Laird's mouth indicate only too clearly that a war of extermination is contemplated. There it is remarked: 'The Apache once caught can be subdued. The trouble is to catch him.'"

In their report on the case of Capt. W. C. Spencer, whose bill for retirement was adversely reported, the Senate Military Committee say:

So far as the record shows, after his resignation, Dec. 3, 1882, accepted Dec. 11, 1882, he was content with his position until December, 1885, when the President directed his appointment as 2d lieutenant, and on his physical examination before two different boards he was found unfit for military service. He remains content until the 44th Congress, when he appeals to Congress for appointment to his original rank and grade. He now asks for an appointment to a captaincy with the privilege of being placed upon the retired list. The whole object seems to be to get on the retired list and receive the 75 per cent. of the pay of a captain, and not to render any service in the Army or to his country. There is no pretence that he is now fit for military duty. If placed upon the retired list—now full to overflowing—it would be simply pensioning him with an allowance far more than officers of the volunteer forces in the late war, disabled by wounds or disease received or contracted in the Service, got, while his disabilities are not results of service.

THE G. O. changing certain parts of uniforms of Infantry officers seems to have been misapprehended by military furnishers owing to the absence of reference to the shoulder knot and the belt. By reference to the Army regulations it will be seen that the cloth of the shoulder knot is invariably the color of the facings of the relative arm of the Service, and those paragraphs required no change in issuing the order referred to. But in the case of the shoulder straps and the stripe on the trousers, as well as the trimming on the saddle cloth of mounted officers, and the lining of the authorized caps, the colors were specifically mentioned in the regulations.

In answer to an inquiry made of him by the Chicago *Tribune*, whether everything connected with the war was to be published, Colonel Robert N. Scott, U. S. A., of the War Records Office replied: "By no means. If we did that we could almost say in the words of the evangelist, 'The world itself would not contain the books.' At any rate, it would not be exaggeration to say that it would take thousands of volumes to contain everything. We expect to print about 80,000 pages. That will take eighty volumes or thereabouts. We are not half through yet."

PROPOSALS were opened by the Chief of Ordnance Feb. 20, for furnishing a Powlett pneumatic gun loader. The lowest bid was that of E. C. Creecy for \$4,100. The contract has not yet been awarded. Bids will be opened at the office of the Chief of Ordnance March 1, for supplying 50,000 pounds of musket powder to be delivered at the Rock Island Arsenal. It is intended to keep a supply of this powder on hand for the use of the troops west of the Mississippi in target practice.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT LEWIS MORRELL, U. S. A., who has recently taken charge of the fort on Dutch Island, R. I., is a colored soldier, and has served nineteen years in the Army, eighteen of which as 1st sergeant. He has made quite a favorable impression on the Rhode Islanders.

A MEETING of the chiefs of State weather services, members of meteorological societies, and others specially interested in the meteorological work of State or local organizations was held in Washington this week at the invitation of General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

THE 154th anniversary of the birthday of General Washington happened on Monday of this week, February 22, and was duly celebrated. The 64th anniversary of the birthday of General Grant occurs April 22 next, a fact of which the nation should not be forgetful.

At a meeting of the Military Association of the Pacific, to be held at the Presidio on Wednesday of this week, Captain D. M. Taylor, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., will read a paper entitled "A Gentle View of the Great Jew."

THE Soldiers' and Sailors' Home erected near the burial place of Anthony Wayne, at Erie, Pa., was formally dedicated on Washington's Birthday.

THE Society of the Sons of the Revolution held its annual dinner at Delmonico's, New York, on Monday evening.

Col. Rodney C. Ward, of the 23d Regiment, was elected on Thursday evening Brigadier-General of the 3d Brigade of the 2d Division, to succeed Gen. W. H. Brownell, who recently resigned. Lieut.-Col. Frothingham will probably succeed to the command of the 23d Regiment. The choice is a most excellent one and we congratulate the Third Brigade upon its good fortune.

THE STATE TROOPS.

PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH.

THE further reduction by the New York Assembly of the already very low estimate submitted by Adjutant General Josiah Porter for the maintenance of the National Guard for the ensuing year is causing a great deal of just dissatisfaction among the troops. If the National Guard is a necessity—a fact which is generally conceded—then it deserves to be kept up to the highest standard of efficiency, and to accomplish this it must be well instructed, well clad, and well fed. Every legislator should know this, but the ever-recurring annual cavilling and cutting down of the appropriations for this purpose seem to demonstrate that such is not the case, and that many of the lawmakers at Albany are governed by prejudice against the military rather than by a thorough understanding of the wants of an efficient force of soldiers. Considering the generally limited facilities for proper instruction of the National Guard and the importance of the State camp for this purpose, it would seem only reasonable to expect that at least sufficient money be set aside for a thorough keeping up of this institution, but according to present indications Gen. Porter has strong doubts of his ability to carry out his plans with the funds that will be put at his disposal. The State is rich and amply able to properly care for its troops, nor are the demands of the military authorities excessive. To prove this a single glance at one of our smallest neighbors is sufficient. Connecticut, with four regiments, allows an annual sum of \$250,000, while with fourteen regiments and over forty separate companies the New York Legislature refuses the modest request for \$400,100, the sum granted last year—all of which was expended without proving sufficient to supply equipments and overcoats which were, and are still, sadly needed. A military establishment to be of value must be kept fully prepared for immediate service. Anything short of this is only a waste of money; therefore, if the State cannot afford to keep its troops in this state of preparation it would be better to have no troops at all. The shortsightedness of this niggardly policy is the more remarkable in view of almost daily occurring riots in all parts of the world, far and near. Who can tell how soon the fiend of anarchy will be at our own door, and who can estimate the extent of his depredations if he should find us unprepared to meet him on all points? Can we do so without a well-equipped National Guard? Ohio is doing her best to prevent a recurrence of the Cincinnati horrors by improving her troops. New York, whose proportion of the dangerous elements probably exceeds that of any place in the world, tries to cut off the only real means within reach of her troops to become soldiers—the State camp. The saving to the State of a paltry \$100,000 is not worth the risk of being found unprepared in the hour of danger. At best, the training of State troops must of necessity be imperfect, and those who still further impair their usefulness by depriving them of the proper means of instruction assume a responsibility which may be brought home to them with irresistible force sooner than they are willing to believe. It is still time to repair the blunder by allowing the Adjutant General sufficient money to carry out a reasonable system of instruction and feed and clothe the Guard properly.

ADJ.-GEN. PORTER REVIEWS THE SEVENTH.

THE review of the 7th regiment on Friday evening, Feb. 19, by Major-General Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., was the first public official appearance in New York City of that distinguished officer, and had the effect of bringing out a full regiment as well as a full and distinguished audience. The regiment paraded with 32 files front per company which rendered 56 files supernumerary, a veritable battalion when they marched in after the conclusion of the ceremony to resume their places with their various companies. A regiment which can at any time turn out an enlisted strength of 850 men is certainly in a prosperous condition and its system of internal management must therefore be correct. The steadiness and bearing of the men reflect equal credit on the technical part of the system, and it is only a pity that this system is not extended.

The ceremonies of the evening certainly rank among the best of their kind ever executed before the public, and they forcibly demonstrate the effect of that careful attention in the school of the soldier and of the company which characterizes the 7th, but which is so often neglected in other regiments. The performance consisted of a review and dress parade. The regiment stood like a wall and performed the manual like one man. The spectacle was one enjoyed by civilians and soldiers alike. The solid ranks, the prompt and simultaneous execution of the orders and the immense array of marksmen who stepped to the front, certainly cannot fail to impress the spectator to the effect, that the organization, will prove reliable if called on for duty. The strain of the carry arms while the reviewing officer marches around the ranks with a line as extended as this one can only be appreciated by one who is familiar with the handling of a musket, and the question again suggests itself why men cannot be allowed to order arms during this part of the ceremony. It is an unnecessary piece of cruelty. The square, solid company fronts as they defiled along the hall formed a sight as handsome as did the endless, immovable line of gray and

white with glittering bayonets, drawn up on all four sides of the building, and the precise manner in which the line was reformed showed the pains which had evidently been taken to prepare the regiment for the occasion. The dress parade was fine, every man responding to the commands with snap and vim and a regularity which is only attained by careful practice. While the ranks of the regiment proper were almost entirely deserted during the presentation of the badges, the ceremony was concluded with unusual rapidity, and we again take occasion to commend General Robbins, who superintended the decoration, on his good sense in omitting a long and tedious speech. After the badges had been presented the regiment reformed for a few battalion movements which were handsomely executed and watched with much interest. Nearly every prominent military man was present. The manoeuvres were also informally witnessed by some of the officers of the Austrian man-of-war now in the harbor. The regiment never did or looked better.

NEW YORK.

A presentation of marksman's badges, followed by a grand ball, took place in the armory of the 17th Separate Company, of this place, last night. It was really a most successful ball in all respects. Dr. R. S. Bacon, Principal of Columbia Grammar School, New York, made a fine speech in presenting the badges, he being himself an old 7th Regiment man. Captain Thomas Miller, Jr., with 1st Lieutenant John Hepburn, Assemblivman from Queens County, and 2d Lieut. Joseph Fitch, did all possible for the success of the occasion. Music excellent. Supper sumptuous. Attendance, upwards 500. Pretty girl galore. Dr. Bacon's speech was extraordinarily good.

Professor Bradford Williams, assisted by other artists, is to give a literary and musical entertainment for the benefit of the Grant Monument Fund at Steinway Hall, Thursday, March 11.

Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding, of the 23d, has been commissioned, and the resignation of Major Thos. H. Cullen has been accepted. Major Cullen has been connected with the 23d regiment since Feb. 11, 1861, and has since followed its fortunes through all the various grades until his election as Major, April 8, 1881. He has been a most valuable and loyal officer to his organization, always working energetically for its interests and advancement, and his loss is a severe one. An election of a successor to Major Cullen has been fixed for Friday, March 5. Capt. George A. Miller will doubtless be the coming man.

The 7th regiment is ordered for battalion drill as follows. Companies D and G, March 1; B and I, March 4; E and F, March 9; A and H, March 12; C and K, March 17. Assembly at 8 o'clock p. m. Each battalion of two companies will be divided for instruction into six companies, whenever the number of files present justify such division, and sergeants will therefore be prepared to command companies if necessary, and corporals will be expected to act as company guides. The following non-commissioned officers have been warranted: Quartermaster Sergeants—H. H. Spies, Henry Everdell; Sergeants—D. Valentine, Jr., J. W. Carter, Edward McCoy, T. Babcock, Walter N. Vail, F. Van Lennep; Corporals J. A. Jenkins, A. M. Hearn, Clarence L. Smith, George W. Romaine, Edward P. Sperry, G. W. Fairchild, H. L. Shade.

The most brilliant military entertainment on Washington's Birthday was doubtless the reception of Captain Earle's Second battery at the 12th regiment armory.

The non-commissioned officers' reception of the 13th regiment at the armory on Monday, Feb. 23, was stripped of a feature which proved a great attraction in former years—the drill. As a social event purely it was an immense success.

Col. James Cavanagh compliments the 69th in orders on its energy, discipline, patriotism, and practical attendance at drills, in contrast with previous drill seasons, and points out the superior manner of imparting instruction displayed by company commanders and their assistants, the results of which, he says, will show to the people of the State a well trained and disciplined regiment, still more worthy of the confidence reposed in them. A new series of drills for March, commencing on the 8th, is announced, the exercises consisting of the manual, guard duty, and skirmish drill.

The battalion drills of the 13th regiment announced for the 23d and 25th of February have been countermanded, and a drill took place on Friday, Feb. 26, instead.

Adjutant General Porter will review the 47th regiment on March 12.

The military event on Washington's Birthday in Brooklyn was the occupation of its new armory by the 3d Gatling Battery, Captain Henry L. Rasquin, one of the best instructed and disciplined organizations in the State. The command (dismounted) turned out about 60 men dressed in the State service uniform, black helmets and blue overcoats, the red lined capes buttoned back presenting a handsome military spectacle. The battery was escorted by a battalion of the 13th Regiment, composed of Companies A, B, E, H, and K, equalized into 8 commands of 12 files, under command of Major J. Fred. Ackerman, and a battalion of Companies I, H, and K, of the 14th, under command of Captain R. Cordona, of that regiment. The procession was quite imposing. Major-General E. L. Molineux, at his residence, 117 Fort Greene place, was tendered a marching salute, and the General in turn afterwards presented the battery with a copy of "Farrow's Military Encyclopedia." Captain Rasquin presented Captain Cordona, on behalf of his battery, with a handsome sword and belt in acknowledgment of the many courtesies tendered the battery ever since the fire two years ago rendered them houseless.

The medals for long and faithful service will be presented to the 23d Regiment on Saturday evening, March 13. The Brooklyn Times publishes a telegram from Newport, which says: "Col. Rodney C. Ward, of the 23d, Brooklyn, arrived here last evening to arrange for the visit of his command to Newport in July next. The regiment intends to be away from home nine days. Col. Ward will ask permission to encamp in Morton Park, and to parade on the grounds of the West Polo Club. Gov. Wetmore will give the visitors the use of the Rhode Island State tents. The regiment will arrive on July 4, and will return home a week after. It will undoubtedly have a grand reception."

On the veteran question the Brooklyn Eagle has

the following: "The olive branch held out by the active organization to the Uniformed Veteran Association of the 7th Regiment has been peremptorily rejected. It is in order, therefore, to look for the appearance in Albany of the individuals who refuse to relinquish their self-assumed right to the use of military titles and the wearing of military uniforms and insignia of rank, without regard to their previous service or condition, armed with a bill proposing to legalize their assumption. That they will fail in their effort goes without the saying. 'So long as the National Guard and the 7th Regiment exist the opposition to this great military abuse will continue and increase.' This is a frequent declaration which the advocates of uniformed veteran corps will do wisely to ponder. The recommendation of the Board of Officers of the 7th Regiment, for the formation of a new veteran society [printed in last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL], will meet with instant indorsement and be followed by similar action in every organization of the National Guard which is alert as to its own welfare and has the best interests of the Service at heart.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

THE first part of the battalion drill of Companies B, C, D, and K, equalized as four commands of 12 files each, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, was under command of Major J. J. Riker, who handled the battalion rapidly and well, but lacked in explanation, although he saw all mistakes and had every faulty movement repeated until at least something like correctness was obtained. The drill showed no progress. It began with a defective formation and was full of defects all through, and it thoroughly convinced us that company instruction is not conducted on principles of exactness. It would seem just, however, to say that the officers and men of the remaining companies suffered somewhat from the perpetual blundering of Co. C. This was the company which arrived on the line in column of fours instead of company front and caused the adjutant to send back the battalion for a new formation, which was better than the first, but still a loose looking concern. In forming column of fours from column of companies marching by the flank the left company lost distance, but regained it rapidly, while, on the other hand, the men of Co. C (the color company), instead of trying to keep the proper distance of 32 inches, marched in a veritable lockstep, so that the major had to step up and push them back bodily into their proper positions. There being so little room, we hardly blame the battalion for marching in line with crooked alignment, but when fours left about was ordered the entire command should have gone about to the left, and not a portion in the opposite direction. A number of passages from fours into line and vice versa followed, which it is not necessary to describe here at length, but there was very little to commend in them. The next ugly hitch occurred during a close column formation to the left, and it was caused by Co. C coming in with bad step and bad distances and ending with a bad dress. A fair change of direction by the right flank was followed by an equally fair deployment on fourth company, and after that right of companies rear into column was repeated *ad nauseam*, at this and various other stages of the drill, invariably in a very irregular manner. On the left close column of companies was executed correctly by all but the color company, which executed the movement to the left. Repeated, the mistake was corrected, and the deployment on first company turned out all right, with the exception of a slow guide in the color company. The captain of this company in executing a fours left into line ran from one flank to the other in his attempts to dress his command, and had to be set right by the instructor. In an attempt to form double column of fours both wings did not start off together, and the movement had to be repeated over and over until they could be brought to work harmoniously. In forming line on the right or left the fours halted invariably too close to the line, and on account of the rapidity with which the commands were given the instructor probably overlooked this fact. The Major concluded his portion of the drill by a number of formations into line by two movements from various positions and wound up with the firings, and a rest, after which Colonel Jones himself took the drill in hand. He executed similar movements to those of the Major, with the addition of some closing in mass and formations faced to the rear, and firing during manoeuvres.

He was very careful and thoroughly explained the movements, but his explanations had but little effect and the drill ended as ragged as it began. With the exception of the commander of the color company, the officers were generally correct in their positions and prompt in their commands, and the lack of finish shown by the men detracted as much from the appearance and good effect of the drill as other causes. The programmes of manoeuvres was unusually comprehensive and both instructors handled the battalion well, but the latter failed to respond.

Eleventh New York.—Col. Albert P. Stewart.

For an organization which was only recently on the verge of dissolution the 11th at Madison Square Garden, on Feb. 22, made a remarkably good showing numerically as well as tactically. The new régime seems to have struck the keynote. While there is still much to be desired in the set up and bearing and the drill of the men the improvement was quite marked, and the unusually large audience proves that renewed interest in the regiment is evinced by outsiders as well as by the organization itself. Many faults were committed which would hardly be passed over in writing an account of one of the better established regiments, but where progress under adverse circumstances is so manifest as seems to be the case here, it would only result in discouragement if too high a criterion were used at this stage of the development of this regiment. Lieut.-Gov. Jones took the review, and his presence, which was regarded by the regiment as a proof of renewed interest on the part of the State authorities, no doubt exercised a stimulating effect upon the spirit of the entire organization. The most significant evidence of improvement in the regiment was the punctual formation at the stipulated time, a point on which the 11th used to be particularly defective. The review was executed with nine commands of twelve

files, a feat which to accomplish has been for years out of the question in this organization. Another point which showed great progress was the perfect steadiness of the line while at halt, but the marching and distances were not what they should have been. With the exception of the manual the dress parade was executed to the satisfaction of the audience and the commander, who with good judgment and knowing that he had showed off his command to its best advantage here put a stop to the military exercises. It is to be hoped that the regiment will continue its present rate of progress and that improvements will be made on other points than mere tactical precision, and that the commander will succeed in obtaining an efficient corps of company officers, the lack of which has been for years its main drawback. Col. Stewart and Major Jones are both graduates from the 7th Regiment, and the introduction here of some of the methods of that organization would be attended with good results. After the drill everybody made it his business to thoroughly enjoy himself and a happier crowd could hardly be imagined. The board of officers entertained their guests in a very hospitable manner, and the whole affair was one which the regiment may regard with satisfaction and which will hardly fail to raise them in the estimation of the military public.

Second Battery.—Capt. F. P. Earle.

THE 53d annual reception of the 2d Battery was held at the Armory of the 12th Regiment last Monday night. The affair eclipsed anything previously given by this organization. Lieut. Gov. B. F. Jones, Adj. Gen. J. Porter, Gens. J. M. Varian, Emil Shaefer and Jos. D. Bryant, of the Governor's staff, 1st Division and 2d Brigade staffs, and prominent officers from every organization in the city were present. The 7th Regiment Veterans Old Guard and the Grand Army of the Republic were in full force, their uniforms blending happily together with those of a darker hue. The military march was participated in by all the guests who were present in uniform, and was a brilliant affair. Capt. Earle, Lieuts. Wilson, Henderson and Pasco were indefatigable in their efforts to make their guests happy.

The Armories were handsomely trimmed and decorated. The music was excellent, and the committee room was enjoyed by all. It seemed that there was no limit to the amount of prescriptions that were filled at the laboratory. Every one went away pleased, and now have a happy recollection of one of the best military entertainments of the season.

NEW JERSEY.

If the following story from the Jersey City Evening Journal is true, then a portion at least of the New Jersey Militia needs looking after by the Commander-in-Chief. Such a state of affairs should not be permitted to exist. The Journal says:

Col. B. F. Hart, Commander of the 9th Regiment, N. G., S. N. J., Hoboken, issued an order yesterday for a Court-martial of the rank and file for disobedience of orders. The Court-martial will be composed of Lieut.-Col. Green, Capt. Sagendorf, of Co. F, and Lieut. Lancon, of Co. C. Col. Hart recently ordered battalion drills but they proved disastrous, the men seemingly disobeying orders, and some of them emphatically refusing to drill. Under the rules and regulations, Col. Hart can only court-martial sergeants, corporals, and privates. As the meeting, if such it can be called, extends to higher officers, the commander, if he expresses a willingness to bring his disobedient subordinates to terms, must appeal to higher authorities. An officer in the 9th Regiment who is not far beneath the grade of commander, said: "Col. Hart is making a sad mistake in ordering a Court-martial. He is trying to frighten the men, but when it comes to a crisis he will find out that he will be left. Under the circumstances Col. Hart had no business to order the battalion drills. He knew that our grievances were pending before the Board of Inquiry, and why did he not wait until a decision was rendered one way or the other before he ordered drills. He might have known that such a course would be productive of no good, and that it placed him in an embarrassing position. The matter has progressed too far to be amicably settled; and one thing is certain, that either Col. Hart retires, or the regiment goes to pieces. Col. Hart foolishly invited Gen. Steele to review the regiment on the last Friday in this month. You may safely say that if Col. Hart is to be in command, not one-fiftieth part of the regiment will be present, do what they may. The Court-martial Col. Hart has ordered is only to intimidate the men."

Col. Hart stated, that as a military man, he could not overlook such downright disobedience as has been manifested by some of the men, and he proposed to hold them to a strict accountability. So long as he knows that he is doing right, he has no fear of the consequences. The commander intimated very broadly that some of the officers of high rank are instrumental in causing the disaffection, while others are vainly endeavoring to continue it.

COURT-MARTIALING A REGIMENT.

The announcement that there would be a court-martial of the rank and file of the 9th Regiment, N. G., S. N. J., at Hoboken, Saturday night, for disobeying the orders of the commander, Col. B. F. Hart, by failing to attend the battalion drills and general conduct unbecoming soldiers, brought out almost the entire regiment. Many citizens were also present. The court-martial officers selected by Col. Hart, consisted of Lieut. Col. Green, Capt. Sagendorf and Lieut. Gifford, with Paymaster John H. Stevens as Judge Advocate. The court met with open doors. Each company room was crowded, although no witnesses had been subpoenaed.

When Lieut. Col. Green convened the court Counsellor James F. Minton, who had been employed by the men who were to be subjected to court-martial, and 1st Lieut. McCulloch, of Co. C, who is also an attorney-at-law, maintained that the court was not legally constituted, that one member had been taken off since the court was originally selected, and that the Paymaster could not serve, as his duties were technically merely of a clerical nature. The counsel raised other objections, principally on the construction of the court, and Lieut. Col. Green said that as it involved an important point, the court went into executive session. It was subsequently announced that the court had adjourned pending a legal inquiry into the objections, and that it will be reconvened in two weeks.

VERMONT.

THE commissioned officers of the National Guard will meet for instruction and drill at Rutland, Vt., March 10 and 11, 1886. Col. William L. Greenleaf, 1st regiment, is designated to arrange and conduct the details of instruction as provided in foregoing act. Brigadier General H. K. Ide, Quartermaster-General will furnish transportation and pay.

DOORKEEPER DART, of the Connecticut House of Representatives, possesses ten cartridges carried by Jude B. Gage in the retreat from New London in the War of 1812. They are hand-made, the wrapper being a piece of newspaper of that time, perhaps three inches long, the round ball being kept in place by tow string both sides of it, and the powder—the original grains of which remain—retained by a twist at the other end.

THE ECHO FOG WHISTLE.

COMMANDER W. B. HOFF, Lieut. W. H. Reeder and Lieut. J. F. Meigs, U. S. N., appointed to investigate the echo fog signal of Mr. F. Della Torre, of Baltimore, arrived in that city Wednesday to commence the investigation. They were met by Mr. Della Torre and Mr. Eugene Elliott, of the U. S. Coast Survey, and taken to Fort Carroll. The outfit of Mr. Della Torre consisted of a single-barrel breech-loading gun, on the muzzle of which he pushed a funnel, giving it the appearance of an old-time blunderbuss, a box of blank cartridges, and a funnel-shaped receiver mounted on a tripod, with which to catch the echo. Fort Carroll was the first object brought under fire, at a range of about half a mile. Promptly on the discharge of the gun with the trumpet-like nozzle, the echo came back. The steam whistle was tried, and the echo sent back from the fort, but it was by no means as good as that from the gun, the sharp, quick report of the firearm producing a much better defined echo. One of the most striking experiments was firing at spar buoys, which are about eight inches across. They gave back a clear, well defined echo unlike that of any of the others. The charges of powder used in the experiments were such as would be put in a pistol, and the larger the charges the greater is the volume of echo. Comdr. Hoff said he could tell by the difference in the echo whether the sound had struck a soft body, such as sails, or a hard, stationary body, like the shore. The commission will report favorably on the invention and advice more extended experiments, and an officer be detailed to try this method of collecting sound on board of a United States man of war through the different changes of weather, complete apparatus being provided for the purpose.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S.—Gen. W. S. Harney, U. S. A., is still alive and his permanent residence is St. Louis, Mo.

Texas asks: What officers are carried on the retired list in excess of the 400, and not included in the unlimited list? Ans.—None.

T. E.—Captain H. B. Bristol, U. S. Army, retired, formerly of the 5th U. S. Infantry, resides at 153 East 32d Street, New York City.

N. E. S.—Better consult with your captain and take his advice in the matter. If your views as to changes in drill have merit doubtless they will receive careful attention and consideration.

F. E.—Gen. Grant held the rank of General from July 25, 1862, until his resignation to accept the office of President, March 4, 1869. Also from the date of his reappointment and retirement last year to his death.

Soldier asks: "When did the great explosion at Hell Gate occur—the one some years ago, I mean?" Ans.—Sunday, September 24, 1876, at 2:50 p. m. You will find a full account in the JOURNAL of September 30, 1876, pp. 118-119.

Battery K asks: Has a General Court-martial authority to compel the attendance of a citizen witness? Ans.—A recent decision is to the effect that the law makes no provision for compelling him to testify before a Court-martial, but it does for compelling him to attend.

B. B. R.—There is no law at present authorizing such details. Bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress this session providing for two such appointments. The Senate bill has received favorable consideration by the military Committee and now occupies a good position on the calendar.

D. F. McG. asks us to give the counts and movements in the manual of arms from the carry through all movements, including the firings, kneeling, and lying down. Ans.—Neither time nor space permit us to comply with your request. Indeed, we recommend you to provide yourself at once with a copy of Upton's Infantry Tactics.

E. H. C. asks: 1st. Where can I obtain the pamphlet "Decisions of the Department of Tactics," mentioned in JOURNAL of Feb. 6? Ans.—This pamphlet is printed and issued to the Army by the War Department, and so far as we know is not for sale.

2d. Who are the publishers of Lieut. Reed's Artillery Tactics? Ans.—Brentano Bros., 5 Union Square, New York.

Battery D. Chicago, asks: Upton's Artillery Tactics, page 112, article 288, the captain commands lead. After the pieces are loaded, do the gunners give the command, Ready, or do they stand fast until the captain designates the piece, platoon or battery, and then do the gunners or the commanding officer give the command, Ready? Ans.—The gunner gives the command ready as soon as the piece is pointed, see par. 143.

R. W. asks: Will commissioned service in Volunteers during the late war count in computing the 30 years' service required to retire an enlisted man? Ans.—Credit is allowed for enlisted service in Volunteers, but the question of commissioned service has not been decided. Several cases of the kind have been presented, but as the man in each case had sufficient enlisted service to retire him it has not been necessary to act upon the question.

Retired asks: 1. Can an enlisted man on the retired list work at and receive pay for Government employ? Ans.—We think he could not with propriety do so. The regulations on the subject (G. O. 55, A. G. O., 1885), say: "No discharge will be given, however, and the soldier will be regarded as continuing in service upon the retired list."

2. If sick, where does he apply for medical advice, and if in a Government hospital is anything deducted from his pay while there? Ans.—To the nearest military post or station of an attending surgeon. He would get medical attendance and medicines free, but if in hospital the cost of his rations would be deducted from his retired pay and allowances.

3. Should he die, would his widow get a pension? Ans.—Yes, if the death were the direct result of disability, disease, or injury contracted in the line of duty while in active service.

THE MANOEUVRES IN INDIA.

In a letter to the Military Service Institution from the Byculla Club, Bombay, Dec. 30, 1885, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones says: "Col. Lazelle and Capt. Mills of our Service, by dint of close application to travel, managed to reach Suez in time to join those from Europe, many of whom coming on in advance had taken in Cairo in Egypt. The first night they dined at the Yacht Club, a capitol built and well managed institution, situated directly on the harbor. A very pleasant feature of it is that ladies are admitted, so that one lunches or dines in their charming company. It also serves as a capital point of meeting their husbands and friends and taking tea after the business hours of the day, and then probably off for a drive, as it is only in the cool of the early morning or near sunset that such open air recreation is possible, for the thermometer has marked 80 deg. to 90 deg. much of the time I've been here—nearly 10 days. In addition to the dinners and tiffins there have been excursions to various points, such as visiting the Capes of Elephantia, Towers of Silence, Malabar Hill, and drives along the seashore

and Esplanade. I've not heard that any Nautch dancing parties have been visited, and if they had I don't think I'd tell you where there."

In a subsequent letter from Delhi, Jan. 8, he says:

The Southern Army Corps, numbering about 14,000 men, is now encamped before Delhi. The 1st and 2d Divisions, which were encamped at Sultanpur and Gurgaon, respectively, have been concentrated with the right resting on Badlika-Sera, facing north, awaiting orders to move forward on the 4th January for the final manoeuvres, of which the following is the "problem" issued from army headquarters: Two hostile forces, distant 100 miles, are set in movement toward each other with the object of delivering battle as soon as contact occurs. Their movements are restricted to the following daily marches: For cavalry and horse artillery, 30 miles; for infantry and field artillery, 15 miles. Collision and separation of the forces after battle. Reinforcement of one side and retirement of the weaker force under pursuit.

On the 3d January a field force (strength as follows): Two infantry divisions, two cavalry brigades, ten batteries artillery, three companies sappers and miners—about 16,000 men—is encamped along the line Thol-Shahabad, facing south, its base at Umballa. Orders are received to march for Delhi with the idea of raising the siege of that place, then in progress. On the same date a field force, (strength as follows): Two infantry divisions, two cavalry brigades, ten batteries artillery, three companies sappers and miners—about 16,000 men—which is covering the siege of Delhi, is encamped along the line Bahadurgah, Badlika-Sera facing north, when information is received that a hostile army moving south has passed Umballa. The commander of this force is directed to march northward and deliver battle as far from Delhi as may be possible. Operations are limited to the East by the line of the river Jumna; no restriction is placed on movements westward. Operations will be carried on daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., when the halt will be sounded, and no further movement will take place till 9 o'clock the following morning, by which hour the troops will be in position on the march northward and deliver battle at the previous afternoon. Outposts will be thrown out, as on service, after the halt has been sounded, and will not be withdrawn until the divisional commanders have satisfied themselves that their position has been made secure from sudden attack. It is desirable that troops should be encamped or bivouaced as near as possible to the positions occupied by them at the close of each day's proceedings, having due regard to the position of the supply depots. Camps, hospitals, baggage, transport animals, are not liable to capture. The time should be regulated daily by the Chief Umpire's watch. Infantry will not be conveyed on gun-limbers, caris, or animals during the manoeuvres.

THE GERMANS AND THE CHINESE.

A COMMUNICATION from a correspondent to the London Times contains the following passages: "The Chinese believe they have serious grounds for dissatisfaction with Germans in connection with their navy in other respects. In stating these it is right to observe that I wish to pass no judgment whatever on their accuracy or justice. Shortly before the war with France two vessels were built in the Baltic, although they received their armament at New-castle. On their arrival in the Yangtze it was found that, although the material employed was good, the ships were so badly constructed that it was dangerous to fire the heavy guns with a full charge. They had to be strengthened at Shanghai at considerable expense. With regard to the vessels constructed by the Vulcan Company at Stettin, no detailed official report of their behavior on the voyage out has been received in England. But the unfortunate minister who was responsible for them has been dis-

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall st., New York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES, 13 East 31st St., New York. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Pupils from a distance received at any time.

The Michigan Military Academy. Location 23 miles from Detroit; pleasant and healthful. Complete military discipline and thorough school work. Address Lt. FRED. S. STRONG, 4th Art., Adjt., Orchard Lake, Mich.

DE VLAUX COLLEGE, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA CO., N. Y. A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Conducted upon the Military System. Charges \$350 a year. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

"VIREUN", Sing Sing, N. Y. WEST POINT, ANNAPOLIS, COLLEGE, SCIENTIFIC. H. C. SYMONDS.

SPORTSMAN'S CAPORAL. The Latest and becoming very popular. Manufactured by special request. A delicious blend of choice Turkish & Virginia.

DIXON'S

AMERICAN GRAPHITE

PENCILS.

These lead pencils are unexcelled for Draughtsmen, for Civil Engineers, and for general uses.

Send 16 Cents for Samples. JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J. Mention the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Sibley's Tested Seed S Catalogue free on application. Send for it. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.

KEEP'S SHIRTS (Red K. K. brand), the very best. that can be produced at any cost. \$1.50 each Made to measure, 6 for \$9, less than 6, 1.75 each Same partly made (improved) 6 for \$6, 1.00 each Keep's Shirts (Red K. K. brand)..... 1.25 each Keep's Shirts (Red K. K. brand)..... 1.00 each Keep's Linen Collars (K. K. brand) all styles, none better made, \$1.50 per dozen..... 15c. each Largest stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Bags, Shoes, in New York. Goods amounting to \$5 and over delivered free any part of the United States on receipt of price. Full price refunded for any article not proving satisfactory. If returned in good order. Hats, \$2; worth \$3. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to any part of the U. S. Rules for self-measurement. Send for one & save money.

Keep Manufacturing Co., Broadway and Bleecker St., N. Y.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR. HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY OF England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. \$3 in buffalo handle; \$5 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied: sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.

The following are our well known STANDARD BRANDS: CAPORAL, SWEET CAPORAL, ST. JAMES' CAPORAL, ST. JAMES' AMBASSADOR, ENTRE NOUS, SPORT. Kinney Bros. Straight Cut, Full Dress, Cigarettes.

WEBER

Grand, Square and Upright

PIANOS

Send for Circular. WAREHOUSES: 5th AVE., Cor. W. 16th St., NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC LOCATED ONLY AT No. 5 East Fourteenth St., 3d Door East of FIFTH AVE. CHARTERED IN 1865.

This RENOWNED INSTITUTION (the first organized and best appointed Music School in America) offers unequalled advantages to Pupils in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony, and Composition, Elocution, Modern Languages. Drawing and Painting, from the first beginning to the finished artist. OPEN DAILY DURING the entire year.

Our Cigarettes are made from the finest selected Tobaccos, thoroughly cured, and French Rice Paper, are rolled by the highest class of skilled labor, and warranted free from flavoring or impurities. Every genuine Cigarette bears a

HURD, WAITE & CO.,

Brooklyn's Reliable Dry Goods Establishment, (Within 5 minutes' walk of the N. Y. and Brooklyn Bridge.)

ALL OUR 40 COMPLETE DEPARTMENTS STOCKED WITH FULL LINES OF RICH AND MEDIUM GOODS OFFERED AT THE LOWEST N. Y. MARKET PRICES.

Orders from ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS, or their families, EXECUTED WITH Special Care and Despatch. OUR LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING ARMY AND NAVY PATRONAGE GUARANTEEING ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Vos 317, 319 & 321 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. WEIS, MANUFACTURER OF Meerschaum Pipes, SMOKERS' ARTICLES, Etc., Wholesale and Retail, Repairing done. Send for circular 399 Broadway, N. Y. FACTORIES: 60 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria. Silver Mounted Pipes & Bowls in Newest Designs

National Fine Art Foundry, 218 EAST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK. Established 1870.

Military Statues and other Sculpture in Standard Bronze for Soldiers' Monuments.

Artistic Monuments in Granite and Bronze from original designs.

MAURICE J. POWER.

FAC-SIMILE OF KINNEY BROS. SIGNATURE. KINNEY TOBACCO CO. (Successors to Kinney Bros.) NEW YORK.

missed from the Imperial service. This degradation is undoubtedly due to dissatisfaction with the vessels for the construction of which he was wholly responsible. Thus the four vessels built for the Chinese Government in Germany have all turned out badly in Chinese estimation. An order for two more swift cruisers has, it is true, been given to the Vulcan Company of Stettin, at the same time that a similar order was given to Armstrongs; but it must be remembered that the Chinese gave this before the previous two vessels had arrived out, and before they had an opportunity of learning their qualities."

PIGEONS AS MESSENGERS IN WARFARE.

At the British Royal United Service Institution a paper was read by Captain H. T. W. Allatt on "The Use of Pigeons as Messengers in War and the Military Pigeon Systems of Europe." General Sir Beauchamp Walker presided. Having shown that under certain conditions military communications by telegraph or signal were liable to be suspended or impracticable, Captain Allatt went on to prove that pigeons had been employed from very early times as messengers of war; and gave at some length the details of their use during the siege of Paris. The valuable services rendered by these birds

at that time had, he said, led to the organization of pigeon posts by several continental nations; and under the fostering care of the respective War Ministers there were now about 350 private flying clubs in Germany and some 300 in France, where birds were trained to supplement the military lofts. On the eastern and southeastern frontiers of France there were 10 stations well stocked with birds, all communicating directly or by intermediate transmitting stations with Paris. The German military pigeon system was still more complete and extensive, and received much encouragement from the Emperor and the War Office. In Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, similar systems existed on a less extensive scale. In conclusion, the lecturer referred to the English love of pigeon flying, and stated that there were probably about 2,000 trained birds in that country, 400 having been trained to fly 200 miles, the remaining 1,600 from 100 to 200 miles. The loss in training, owing to thick weather and other causes, was enormous, probably six out of every nine birds. Without venturing to suggest that government should establish an official system, Capt. Allatt pointed out that in case of emergency pigeon posts might be established between England and the Continent, as was, indeed, the case half-a-century ago.

THE NEW BRITISH IRONCLAD.

The first keel plates of a new armor-plated turret ship, to be called the *Trafalgar*, a sister ship of the *Nile*, which is to be built at Chatham, have been laid down at Portsmouth. The pieces of keel consisted of the central flat and vertical plates, forming the basis on which the whole structure of the vessel will rest. The flat keel is in two thicknesses, the lower or outer one being $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick and the inner one $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, the vertical keel being also of the latter thickness. The *Trafalgar* is the first of a distinctly new type of protected fighting ships, and combines modifications of the special features of the *Dreadnought* and *Collingwood* class. Add a superstructure battery between the turrets of the *Dreadnought*, and a rough idea of the new ship will be acquired, differences of size being allowed for. In length she will be 345 feet, beam 73 feet, mean draught 24 feet, displacement 12,000 tons, so that she will be a larger ship than the *Infanterie*, which is 330 feet long by 75 broad, with a displacement of 11,400 tons. It is expected that she will realize a speed of 18 knots. She will be protected by broadside armor 20 inches in thickness, consisting of steel-faced plates, and this armor, while extending nearly the whole length of the ship, is much deeper than in vessels of the *Admiral* class. The turrets, which are to be 18 inches in armor thickness, being built at the middle line at each end of the citadel will have the advantage of practically unlimited training ahead and astern. There will be a central battery between the turrets carrying eight 8-inch breechloaders, having a fair amount of protection and a superstructure above, which, together with the battery, extends out to the full breadth of

Outing

CONDUCTED BY POULTNEY BIGELOW.
THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
OF SPORT.

It is fully illustrated and, as a special feature, prints each month a record of sports prepared by authorities.
All who have at heart the development of healthful and manly recreation should subscribe for 1886.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED.

Three Dollars a Year. Send for Specimen.
140 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c, 50c, \$1.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c.
German Corn Remover kills Corns, Bunions, 25c.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black & Brown, 50c.
Fike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c.
Denn's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

MILLER'S

PAJAMAS

SHIRTS, GLOVES
UNDERWEAR.

THOMAS MILLER & SONS

1151 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th Sts.
355 SIXTH AVE., cor. 22d St., N. Y.

HOTELS.

Hotel Brunswick—5th Ave. and 27th St., N. Y. Mitchell, Kinsler & Southgate, Props.

Hotel Normandie Bway & 38th St. N. Y. European and "absolutely fireproof." Special attention to A. & N. officers. F. P. Earle.

Grand Hotel—Broadway & 31st St., N. Y. Special rates to Army and Navy Officers. European plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son, Prop.

Glenham Hotel—Fifth Avenue, 22d St. near Madison Sq., New York. Also Howland Hotel Long Branch, N. J. N. B. BARRY.

THE CARLTON.

EUROPEAN PLAN.
Rooms, \$1.00 per day and upwards.
First Class Restaurant and Café.
Broadway, Cor. 28th Street, NEW YORK.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER, Prop.

New Hotel Lafayette,

BROAD AND CHESTNUT STS.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
L. U. MALTBY.

Mansion House,
Brooklyn Heights,

directly opposite Wall St., New York; four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall Street Ferries and the bridge terminus. Superior accommodations; reasonable rates; large shady grounds; coolest location in the vicinity of New York City; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms. Descriptive circulars

THE EBBITT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Four Iron Fire Escapes.
FEBRUARY 23, 1886 and 24, 1886. For Day.

NEW DRESS GOODS

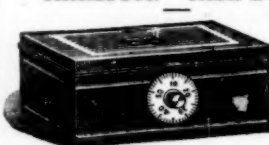
LUPIN'S COLORED CASHMERE.....30c.
BISON SERGE BLACK.....30c.
BLACK CASHMERE, WORTH \$1.25.....80c.
MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

Le Boutillier Bros.,
BROADWAY AND 14TH ST., N. Y.

Warburg's Tincture.

MANUFACTURED BY
Wm. Neergaard,
1183 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Is prescribed by Physicians for cure of
Malaria.

"CHAMPION" CASH BOXES.



12 sizes; also inside Tray, for each. Best tin goods. Secured by the "Champion" key-lock. More convenient and cheaper. 11-2 x 3-4 inches. INSIDE MEASURE. MAILED FOR INTRODUCTION on receipt of \$1.75 with 15 cents extra to pay postage and boxing.
For Illustrated Price List, etc., address the manufacturers, MILLER LOCK CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRST PRIZE
MEDAL
1878



CARL STEHR,
Manufacturer of
MEERSCHAUM PIPES
and Cigar-holders.
Repairing and Silver Mounting
neatly done. Send for Circular
347 BROOME ST., NEW YORK.

JOHN EARLE & CO.

Army and Navy Tailors,
Two doors above the "Old South."
No. 330 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

F. J. HEIBERGER,
Army & Navy Merchant Tailor
15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AGENTS

WANTED

for the

MISSOURI

STEAM

Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team. JOHN C. EVANS, Secy., Wash., D. C. All that I have said to me will be paid with the Washer; and as close as money matters are, you may take \$25.00 and go to your family that has bought a Washer and offer it to the lady, and the reply would be, invariably, "I would not sell my Washer at all, for any reasonable amount of money." I read up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money to a large family than any Broom and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation, and I do this without fear of successful contradiction. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off of the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could well use it every home, if they had to take the Washer from under their wife and babies to pay for it, and I would not blame them. The Washer is a phenomenal success wherever introduced, and pays capable agents big money. I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. Write for particulars. J. WORTH, Box 5010, St. Louis, Mo., or Box 1055, New York City.



Catalogue of over 110 pages FREE. Everything kept in the Nursery line, from pot plants to forest trees, including an IMMENSE STOCK OF GRAPE VINES, and FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES OF ALL SIZES. One each of FIVE FAMOUS GRAPE VINES, WORTH \$4.15 for \$3.00! 32d YEAR. 600 ACRES. 21 LARGE GREENHOUSES. THE STORRS & HARRISON CO. LAKE CO., OHIO.

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. CURED HIMSELF in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple, and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 125 East 24th St., New York City.

THOS. H. CHUBB,
FURNISHER OF
Amateur and Fishing
Rod-Makers' Supplies.
Send for Price-List.
POST MILLS, VT.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company,
OF BOSTON.

Assets,\$17,095,567.10
Liabilities, 14,700,116.37

Total Surplus, - \$2,395,450.73

This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, except when actually engaged in warfare, which premium if not paid at the assumption of the extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will be a lien upon it, and also gives liberty of residence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

This Company issues Endowment policies at precisely the same premium heretofore charged for whole Life Policies, and endorses thereon the cash surrender and paid up insurance values as guaranteed by the laws of Massachusetts.

Pamphlets explanatory of the New Feature may be had on application at the
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY
POST OFFICE SQUARE,
BENJ. F. STEVENS, President
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.



CONTAINS (See Cut) Five Alphabets (A. Z. a. z) of type and figures, two line nickle type Holder, One luting stamp Pad, One pair type Tweezers, Spaces, Quads, etc. WE WARRANT any of these Printing Outfits TO LAST A LIFE TIME.

ALSO THE COMMERCIAL OUTFIT.

With this outfit you can set up any one, two or three lines of matter and change to any other at a moment's notice, thus making a thousand different Rubber Stamps for printing Business and Postal Cards, Labels, Tags, Tickets, Bill-headers and Note Heads, Envelopes, Checks, Drafts and in fact all the hand printing required in any business. CONTAINS Eight Alphabets and POST figures, three line type Holder, one PAID Self-Inking Pad, one pair type Tweezers, Spaces, Quads and Directions. ONLY \$1.50. Send money by Registered Letter Money order, postal note, Cashier's check or Express Money Order.

MENTION ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Ames
PEN ARTIST.

205 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Executes every style of Artistic Penmanship. Resolutions, Memorials, etc., engrossed. Specimens and circular mailed. Send 10 cents for copy of Penman's Art Journal.

GET YOUR
BOOK-BINDING
Done at the Old Establishment



HARPERS' AND ARMY AND NAVY PUBLICATIONS A SPECIALTY. Books bound to any pattern. Good work, low prices. JAMES E. WALKER, 14 Dey St., N. Y.

\$1.00 THE BUSINESS post-paid PRINTING OUTFIT.

A THOUSAND RUBBER STAMPS COMBINED IN ONE. This outfit is designed for printing cards, envelopes, paper or any two lines of matter. It is indispensable to every office, factory, store or private and professional persons. Below are shown styles of type and specimens of work of this outfit which has the most complete and perfect arrangement of articles necessary for its practical use and is more valuable than any outfit ever sold at double the amount we charge for this.

Return in Ten Days to
H. E. COLES, New York.

W. B. GROVER, Jr. Agent,
Troy, New York.

ONLY \$1.00

ALL IN A NUTSHELL Printing Outfit

The best card printer and linen marker ever sold at any price. It is changing all the family linen. Can be easily, quickly and indelibly marked, and with it any boy or girl can set up the name and print five hundred cards in an hour, thus saving for it the first time having. THE FIRM IS INDELEBIL. CONTAINS Four Alphabets type, one line Type Holder one Bottle Indelible Ink, one PAID Self-Inking Pad, one pair type Tweezers, Spaces, Quads, and Directions. ONLY 50 CTS.

World M'tg Co. 122 Nassau Street, New York

the ship, and on which will be mounted a number of rapid-firing six-pounder and machine guns. Each turret will contain a couple of 66-ton B. L. R. guns, for which the weight of charge and projectile has not been settled. The torpedo equipment will be unusually large, as many as seven positions having been appropriated for discharging the Whitehead torpedo. Four will be under water, one at the bow, and the remainder above water on the broadside. It is confidently expected that the *Trafalgar*, when completed, will be the most formidable iron-clad either in the English or in any foreign navy. It is believed that the vessel will be ready for launching in about two years. Four years will probably elapse, however, before she will be ready for the pendant.

ENGLISH STEELMAKERS EMIGRATING.

The great English steel manufacturer, Marshall, of Sheffield, is about to remove his entire works to this country. The steel works owned by Mr. Marshall, at Sheffield, employ three thousand men. It is said some scores of the most skilled men working at the works will be brought over, and the full complement of men will be made up from among skilled workmen found in this country. The *Textile Manufacturer*, a strong free trade journal, published at Manchester, in commenting on these transfers remarks: "When we reflect that such important concerns do not take such steps as this without due consideration, and straining every nerve to avoid them, it begins to be seen how a change in the economical arrangements of one country may affect the well being of hundreds of hard-working operatives in other parts."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THIRTEEN out of 38 torpedo boats ordered in England for Japan have been sent, and the remaining boats will be sent at the earliest opportunity.

AMONG the latest war vessels put in hand are two steel cruisers for one of the continental navies—twin screw, triple expansion, each with two sets of engines; 42-68-100:48; 150 lbs. steam; Joy valve gear; 19 knots guaranteed.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG has signed a contract with the Italian Government by which he obtains the concession of a large tract of land on the Bay of Naples, on which land he will erect a cannon foundry and extensive shipyards.

THE French Admiralty has given orders for the construction of 21 torpedo boats of the first class.

Engineering says: "The report that our naval authorities are extending a serious consideration to Ericsson's submarine gun tends to remove a little the apathy with which everything bearing the name of Ericsson is regarded in this country."

THE flying column shortly to be sent from Ottawa to the Northwest, with a view to intimidating the hostile Indians, will be composed of 100 men from each of the three infantry schools in Canada, 200 from a battery of garrison artillery, 100 men of the Quebec troop of cavalry, and 100 of the Winnipeg light cavalry.

THE Emperor William, says an exchange, has given orders that in future prayers are to be offered for the German Navy at all the churches of the Empire. A clause has, consequently, been added to the old prayer for the army. Probably the German Navy requires praying for. The Emperor ought to know.

THE rebellion in Kordofan is assuming large proportions. The French Prime Minister has radically changed that government's policy and will support the demands of the Porte for the formation of a Turko-Egyptian army to replace the British troops in Egypt, and urges the early evacuation of the country by the latter.

THE cannibal season seems to have set in with vigor in the South Seas. In default of "cold missionary on the side-board," some natives have killed, roasted, and eaten an English trader named Childe. H. M. S. *Diamond* has been ordered to go forthwith to the island in question—Bagga it seems to be called—and deal out the usual kind of punishment to the offenders.

ACCORDING to the *Journal de la Marine*, the French Evolutionary Squadron will shortly indulge in a series of experiments and manœuvres in order to solve the problem as to the best constitution of the fleet of the future and the new naval tactics to be adopted. The journal in question points out that there are at present two schools—one which boldly asserts that the days of the monster ironclad are past, and the other which holds to ironclads of great speed and many water-tight compartments, while fully admitting all the qualities of the torpedo.

THE guns of the Spithead forts are to be filled with the new electrical training gear.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD is reported as saying that he would rather command a few machine guns on shore than a first-class ironclad afloat.

THE reorganization of the Italian Army is now so complete that by the spring of this year she will be able to place 300,000 men on a war footing in thirty days.

STEPS are at length to be taken to arm the entire native army in India with the new Martini-Enfield rifle. A considerable amount of correspondence has been passing on the subject, and the question has been finally settled.

PRINCE BISMARCK has given orders to the German naval commander in the Pacific to despatch a vessel at once to haul down and remove the German flags from all islands in the Caroline group on which they had been hoisted previous to the arrangement recently come to under the advice of Leo XIII.

IT is stated that the English Government have given an order to the firm of Sir William Armstrong and Co. for half a millions' worth of shot and shell. Messrs. Krupp, of Essen, have decided to try instantaneous photography towards determining certain questions connected with the ballistic art, such as the recoil of gun-carriages, the precise flight of projectiles, and the manner of their first contact with armor-plates.

ACCORDING to the *Italia Militaire*, the Italian naval estimates for 1886-7 amount to 66,299,025 lire ordinary expenditure and 14,016,000 lire extraordinary expenses; total, 80,315,025 lire (\$16,063,000), or 1,308,651 lire more than in the preceding year. The sums required for ship construction and equipment provide for the equipment of the ironclads *Lepanto*, *Lauria*, *Morisini*, and *Doria*; the equipment of the torpedo ram cruisers *Etna*, *Stromboli*, and *Vesuvio*, and the 3d class war ships *Tripoli* and *Golfo*; the yearly instalments for construction of the ironclads *Re Umberto*, *Sicilia*, and *N. N.*; two additional ironclads of the 2d class; the construction of six additional torpedo cruisers; the construction and equipment of four gunboats; the construction of harbor and coast defence torpedo boats; the construction and equipment of auxiliary vessels and ships for local use.

MOORHEAD & COMPANY, Soho Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SHIP, TANK,
AND
BRIDGE PLATE,
SKELP
SHEET IRONS,
Special Sizes.
AND
WIDE SHEETS,
Iron, Steel or
COMPOUND
ARMOR
PLATES,
UP TO 18 INCHES THICK.
GUARANTEED TO STAND
ADMIRALTY TESTS.
STEEL OR IRON PLATES
FOR MERCHANT VESSELS
OR YACHTS.

Galvanized
Sheets,
Only manufacturers



And
PLANET Brands.

Open Hearth Steel.

SHIP PLATE, TANK, BOILER, FLANGE and FIRE BOX.

Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co., PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.,

Manufacturers of Refined Bessemer and Crucible Steel Castings,
under the Hainsworth Patents.

Our make of GUN CARRIAGES for the U. S.
Navy Department shows the results given in the
following table:

OUR CAPACITY FOR

Refined Bessemer
Slabs and Billets

is two hundred (200)

Tons per day; for qua-

	Unforced castings.	Carbon.	Required elongation in 2 in. when per cent.	Tensile strength.	Elastic limit.	Elongation, per cent.
No. 1.	80,000	43,000	15.8	80,000	43,000	15.8
No. 2.	80,000	43,000	17.6	80,000	43,000	17.6
No. 3.	80,000	43,000	13.05	80,000	43,000	13.05
No. 4.	80,000	43,000	14.7	80,000	43,000	14.7
No. 5.	80,000	43,000	17.1	80,000	43,000	17.1
No. 6.	80,000	43,000	17.15	80,000	43,000	17.15
No. 7.	80,000	43,000	15.25	80,000	43,000	15.25
No. 8.	80,000	43,000	19.6	80,000	43,000	19.6
No. 9.	80,000	43,000	17.6	80,000	43,000	17.6
No. 10.	80,000	43,000	27	80,000	43,000	27

lity of make in this

department we refer

to statement published

in the ARMY AND NAVY

JOURNAL, February 13,

page 585, No. 23, Vol. 23.

THE MIDVALE STEEL COMPANY,

BARREL AND FRAME

STEEL

FOR SMALL ARMS.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHAIN, TOOL, MACHY. AND SPRING

STEEL

OF BEST GRADE.

Steel Forgings and Castings for Rifled Cannon up to 8" Calibre
Of the Highest Quality.

GUARANTEED TO STAND THE TESTS REQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MARINE

FORGINGS AND CASTINGS.
UP TO 10 TONS IN WEIGHT.

SUNDRY

FORGINGS AND CASTINGS.
TO MEET SPECIFIED TESTS.

SOUTH BOSTON IRON WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

WM. P. HUNT, Prest.,
WM. S. EATON, Treas.,

Foundry St., South Boston.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES OF ALL KINDS.

STEAM-HAMMERS, HYDRAULIC PRESSES, ETC., ETC., WITH FIXTURES AND MACHINERY FOR CASTING AND FINISHING

PIECES OF ALL SIZES UP TO ONE HUNDRED TONS WEIGHT.

Castings from Gun-Iron a Specialty.

It is the custom in Russia to bestow the honorary rank of captain of a man-of-war on others than the virtual captain in command, just as honorary colonelies are given. Ladies may be thus honored. The Russian frigate *Dimitri Donakoi* has for honorary commander the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg.

GEN. BOULANGER has ordered the discontinuance of the "Retreat" in French barracks, except on great occasions. Privates will still have to be in by 9 o'clock, while non-commissioned officers, corporals, and decorated soldiers, if not on duty, will be allowed to be absent till 1 o'clock in the morning, instead of, as hitherto, 10 o'clock P. M.

In order to protect the native industry, says the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, it has been frequently insisted that the artillery matériel of Belgium should be manufactured in the country. The Minister of War, however, has silenced all complaints of this kind by pointing out in the Chamber that for the last 25 years, during which Belgium has procured her artillery from Krupp, the army have been able to repose an absolute confidence in its serviceability. However, much the industry of Belgium may need encouragement, it would not be expedient to trust the safety of the country to unknown and untried systems.

The railway regiment of the German Army, hitherto consisting of two battalions, is to be increased to four battalions, and will then form a brigade, with a brigade staff. The Federal council has sanctioned the increase, and it is expected that there will be no difficulty with the Reichstag, as the importance of railway troops in modern wars is fully recognized. It is further intended to incorporate the balloon detachment with the railway brigade.

Important to the Army and Navy.—When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot, 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, \$1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

To Soldiers, Sailors, or Veterans, we will mail a Worcester Pocket Dictionary on receipt of five two cent stamps. For \$1.00 we will add a sample box (25) of our famous "Tansill's Punch" Cigars.

R. W. TANSILL & CO.

55 State Street, Chicago.

In the late manoeuvres of the Austrian Army scouts mounted on bicycles and tricycles proved equal if not superior in endurance to the cavalry employed on the same duty, hence their adoption by that power.

MARRIED.

AVERY-CARROLL.—At St. Louis, Mo., February 16, Lieut. F. P. AVERY, 3d U. S. Infantry, to Miss HELEN CARROLL.

HALEY-HIRSCHFIELD.—At Vallejo, Cal., Feb. 17, Boat-swain PATRICK HALEY, U. S. Navy, to Miss CLARA HIRSCHFIELD.

PATTERSON-DAVIS.—At St. Paul's Church, Doylestown, Penn., Feb. 18, by the Rev. Mr. Taunt, MARGARET SPRAGUE, eldest daughter of Gen. W. W. H. Davis, of Doylestown, to SAMUEL A. W. PATTERSON, son of Rear Admiral T. H. Patterson, U. S. N., of Washington, D. C.

SUMNER-WILLIS.—At New York City, February 20, Commander G. W. SUMNER, U. S. Navy, to Miss MAUDE WILLIS.

DIED.

BARROLL.—At Altamonte, Fla., Feb. 8, LIZZIE JOHNSON, wife of Lieutenant H. H. Barroll, U. S. Navy.

COBB.—At Rockland, Me., Feb. 7, ADELAIDE E., daughter of Lieutenant A. H. Cobb, U. S. Navy, retired, aged 5 years 6 months 14 days.

R. H. MACY & CO
Fourteenth St., Sixth Avenue,
and 13th St., New York
Grand Central Fancy and Dry
Goods Establishment.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S

Neckwear.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
BOTH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
MANUFACTURE.

Hosiery

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Handkerchiefs

IN BOTH SILK AND THE FINEST LINEN,
MOSTLY OUR OWN DESIGNS.

OUR GENTLEMEN'S UNLAUNDERED

Shirts

AT 65 CENTS, are made from carefully selected
linen, and the button holes are hand made.
Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order.
Unlaundered, at 99 cents; Laundered at \$1.24,
\$1.49 and \$1.90. Consult Catalogue or send for
instructions about self-measurement.

EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR CAMP

AND GARRISON

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Catalogues Sent Free.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SEEDS at SPECIAL RATES to MILITARY
FORN. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Morsford's Acid Phosphate FOR ALCOHOLISM.

Dr. J. S. HULLMAN, Philadelphia, Pa., says:
"It is of good service in the troubles arising
from alcoholism, and gives satisfaction in my
practice."

Information desired of the relatives, if any,
of Morris (or Maurice) Harrison, late Ser-
geant Marines U. S. Navy, deceased, a native
of Ireland. Address: Governor of Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, February 13, 1886.

PROPOSALS, in duplicate, sealed, and en-
dorsed on envelope "Bids for Equipment
Supplies," will be received at this Office,
(from regular dealers or manufacturers only),
until 12 o'clock M., March 13, 1886, for supplies
of best quality, to be delivered in the New
York and Norfolk Navy Yards, free of ex-
pense to the Government, and subject to the
usual conditions and inspection, classified as
follows:

Class No. 1, cotton canvas and twine; Class
No. 2, flax canvas; Class No. 3, coal and wood;
Class No. 4, paints, oils, etc.; Class No. 5,
brooms and brushes; Class No. 6, ship chand-
lery and hardware; Class No. 7, cooking uten-
sils; Class No. 8, hose, etc.; Class No. 9, dry
goods (Norfolk only); Class No. 10, leather;
Class No. 11, furniture, etc.

The articles are to be delivered at the re-
spective Navy Yards as required, prior to June
30, 1886, and twenty per cent. will be reserved
in payment for deliveries until completion of
contract, each class must be bid for, and will
be awarded, separately.

Blank forms for proposals, and schedules,
will be furnished upon application at this
Office, stating No. of the class required, and
all necessary information given and samples
shown at the respective Navy Yards.

Two responsible sureties are required for
the prompt and faithful performance of
contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all
bids that may not be deemed advantageous
to the Government. W. S. SCHLEY,
Chief of Bureau.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.

Will continue their SPECIAL
SALE of BLACK and COLOR-
ED SILKS during this week.

The advantages offered in
price should make this oppor-
tunity worthy of immediate
attention.

Orders by mail are promptly
and carefully attended to.

Broadway and 11th St.,
New York.

STANDARD THERMOMETERS.

SIZES OF DIALS,
5 & 8 inches.

ACCURATE AND LEGIBLE.

Standard Thermometer Co.

Peabody, Mass.

General Agents:

FAIRBANKS' SCALE

HOUSES,

1a the principal cities of the

United States.

Common Sense Life Insurance.

Renewable Term Life Insur-

ance as offered only by the

PROVIDENT SAVINGS

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Of New York,

Is the safest, the most econom-

ical, and the most equitable

system of life insurance attain-

able. You pay as you go, get

what you buy, and stop when

you choose. Among all the life

insurance companies in the United

States, this Society shows,

for the year 1884,

1. The smallest outgo for expenses, \$4.26

per \$1,000 insured.

2. The smallest outgo for death claims,

\$5.01 per \$1,000 insured.

3. The smallest outgo for cost of insurance,

\$0.36 per \$1,000 insured.

4. The lowest average rate of premium,

\$11.95 per \$1,000 insured.

5. The largest percentage of assets to liabil-

ities, \$2.57 to \$100.

6. The largest percentage of increase in

new business, 123.45 per cent.

7. The largest percentage of increase in sur-

plus, 13.56 per cent.

SHEPPARD HOMANS,

WM. E. STEVENS, Pres. and Actuary.

Secretary.

Home Office, 55 Liberty Street,

NEW YORK.

Call in person, or send for Prospectus.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain

U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Corcoran Building, 15 and Fifteenth Street,

Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for

six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the

course of business before the Executive Depart-

ments at Washington. Special attention given to

the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for

Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and

generally all business before any of the Depart-

ments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refer

to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treas-

ury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. John S. Williams

3d Auditor, U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.;

Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergt.-at-Arms, U. S. Sen-

ate, Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard,

U. S. Army.

PAENOL SODIQUE

Proprietors: HANCO BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.

Invaluable in DISEASES and INJURIES OF ANI-

IMALS and POULTRY; destroys LICE and other

VERMIN.

For all kinds of HURTS, GALLS, and other DIS-

EASES OF ANIMALS, such as ULCERS, ERUP-

TIONS, CRACK, QUITTER, ITCH, MANGE, CAT-

TLE-TYPHUS, FOOT-ROT, and FOOT and MOUTH

DISEASES, SCRATCHES, etc.

For Sale by Druggists and General Merchandise Dealers.

STEWART'S NEW DRESS PIN.

NICKEL PLATED

CARDED ON GOLD LETTERED

BLACK PAPER. One doz. No. 2

size for 10cts, in stamps. One

gross for 65 cts. To the trade,

discount returned.

For sale by all Dry-goods stores, and made by the

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.,

No. 33 ELEECKER ST., NEW YORK.

Lt. H. T. Reed's Military Works.

NEW EDITIONS.

Military Science and Tactics, leather, \$3.00

Abridged Upton's Infantry Tactics

permission of owners of Upton's copy-

right, cloth, \$0.75. Ditto, paper, . . . 30

Light Artillery Tactics, paper, . . . 30

Standard Signal Tactics, cloth, . . . 30

Brown Tactics (for Ladies), paper, . . . 25

For State St., Chicago, Ill.

1055 Pa. Ave., Washington, D. C.

5 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

BRENTANO BROS.

HAYDEN'S BOSTON GUITARS.

First-class. Low price. Circulars,

price lists and photographs free.

W. L. Hayden, Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

New Guitar Music Every Month.

"Home Exerciser"

For brain-workers and sedentary people.

Gentlemen, Ladies and Youths; the

Athlete or Invalid. A complete gym-

nasium. Takes up but 6 inch square

floor-room, something new, scientific,

durable, comprehensive, cheap. Send for circular.

"HOME SCHOOL FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE," 16 East 14th

Street, N. Y. City. Prof. D. L. Dowd.

LADIES Send for our Artistic Perforated

Patterns for Embroidery & Paint-

ing, easily transferred, can be used

many times over. 25 full-size Work-

ing Patterns, 2 Powders, Pads, &c., for stamping, 80c.

Address PATTEN PUB. CO., 38 W. 14th St., New York.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL

PENS

Leading Nos.: 048, 14, 130, 135, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.

Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

JOSEPH GILLOT'S

STEEL PENS

Sold By ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION-1878.

RUPTURE CURED

By TRIUMPH TRUSS COMPANY

440 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

The Triumph Truss Co., with the Triumph

Truss and Rupture Remedy, cure Rupture in a

stipulated time. They offer \$1,000 for a Rupture

they cannot cure. We have on hand and

make to order over 300 styles of Trusses, Braces

&c. Good Trusses from \$2 up. Call or send 25

cts. for book on Cure of Rupture, to Dr. C. A.

M. BURNHAM, 440 7th Ave., cor. 34th St., N. Y.

NERVOUS

DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use

of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Sus-

pensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and per-

manent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and

Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many

other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor,

and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illus-

trated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by ad-

dress VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

U. S. ENGINEERS SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Rackarock

Blasting Powder,

Blasting Batteries,

Fuse, &c.

Fendrock Powder Co.,

23 Park Place, N. Y.

Rock Drills, Air Compressors

AND

GENERAL MINING MACHINERY

RAND DRILL CO.,

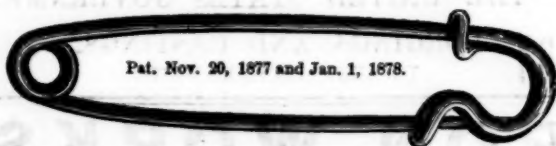
23 PARK PLACE,

New York City, N. Y.

The King of Blanket Pins.

LINDSAY'S PATENT SAFETY PIN.

The manufacturers of LINDSAY'S PATENT SAFETY PIN desire to call
your attention to its superiority over all other Safety Pins. It is so constructed
that when in use the point is thoroughly protected; it can be attached or
detached from either side, and is free from sharp corners and roughness.



Send for Sample Dozen. 75 cents by mail.

P. HAYDEN, 60 MECHANIC ST., NEWARK, N. J.,

Sole Agent for United States for WM. BOWN'S Celebrated Newmarket Clippers, and
manufacturer of Thomson's Pocket Spurs.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1886

Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a
handsome book of 125 Pages, with
hundreds of illustrations, two colored plates,
and tells about the best Garden, Farm
and Flower seeds, and the best stock and fancy
breeds. It is a valuable book, which can be obtained
anywhere. Send for the most complete catalogue published to
W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

and Flower
Seeds, and
Fruit, and
Flowers,
address on a



FRED. J. KALDENBERG.

THE PIONEER MANUFACTURER OF MEERSCHAUM
PIPES & AMBER GOODS IN AMERICA. (Established 1853.)
Calls attention to his Meerschaum, French Brier and Welch-
sel Pipes, and Cigar and Cigarette Holders; also IVORY, PEARL, AMBER
and TORTOISE SHELL GOODS, for which Medals and Diplomas have been received
from all the International Exhibitions. A complete assortment of Walking Sticks, with
Ivory, Silver, or Gold Heads—plain, carved or chased a specialty. Price Lists sent upon ap-
plication. Special attention given to Repairing of Pipes and Fancy Goods, which we receive
and return by Mail. Store—125 FULTON ST. Factory—213 to 229 E. 3rd St.,
Address P. O. Box 91 B. N. Y. City.

HOTCHKISS & CO.,

21 RUE ROYALE, PARIS, FRANCE;
49 PARLIAMENT ST., LONDON, ENGLAND
AND 113 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF HOTCHKISS'S PATENT

REVOLVING CANNON,

SINGLE BARREL

RAPID FIRING GUNS

Mountain and Yacht Guns,
Ammunition, &c.

Independent Stylographic Pen.

The Simplest, Best and Cheapest Pen ever made.

Each Pen warranted to work to perfection.

Price, \$1 and upward.

Sent by mail on receipt of price Liberal discount to agents and dealers. Send for circulars
and price lists.

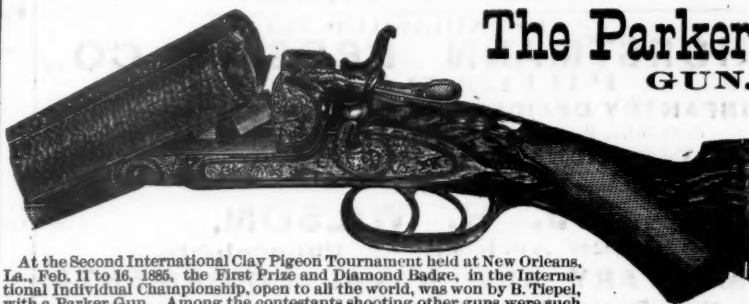
J. ULLRICH & CO., 106-108 Liberty Street, New York.

Independent Fountain Pen.

Length of Pen when open 6-12 inches. Inkstand
and penholder combined, fitted with best quality
Gold Pen. This pen is guaranteed perfect in all
its parts. Price \$2 and upward, according to
size, holder and pen.

Sent by mail on receipt of price Liberal discount to agents and dealers. Send for circulars
and price lists.

J. ULLRICH & CO., 106-108 Liberty Street, New York.



The Parker GUN.

At the Second International Clay Pigeon Tournament held at New Orleans,
La., Feb. 11 to 16, 1885, the First Prize and Diamond Badge, in the Inter-
national Individual Championship, open to all the world, was won by B. Tiepel,
with a Parker Gun. Among the contestants shooting other guns were such
champions as Carver, Bogardus, Cody, Stubbs, Erb and others. During the entire tourna-
ment more prizes were won with Parker Guns, in proportion to the number used, than with
any other gun.

New York Salesroom, 97 Chambers St.

PARKER BRO., Makers,

Meriden, Connecticut.

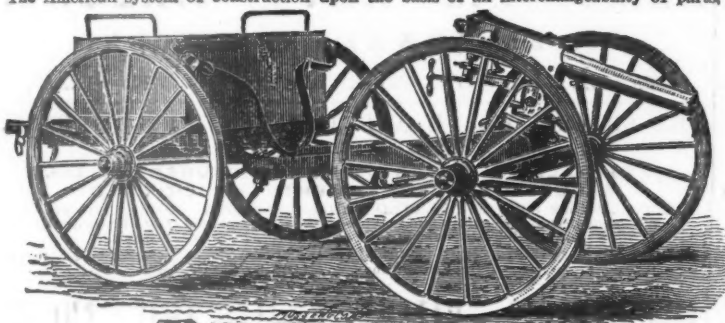
MENTION THIS PAPER.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

THE PRATT AND WHITNEY COMP'Y, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of WORKING-PLANT for PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ARMORIES, including PLANING, MILLING, DRILLING,
BORING, RIFLING and STOCKING MACHINES AND TOOLS.

This Company in 1875 furnished to the Imperial German Government a full plant for the Armories at Spandau, Erfurt and Dantzig, costing \$1,500,000. Special machines have also
been constructed by the Company for the French, Russian, Bavarian, and other European Governments, for the U. S. Armory at Springfield, Mass., and the great private armories of
Remington and Sons, at Ilion, N. Y., the Providence Tool Co., at Providence, R. I., the Winchester Arms Co., at New Haven, Conn., the Colt Arms Co., etc., etc. Its resources are
believed to be not only superior in capacity to those of all other establishments in the world, but essentially unique in the processes employed and the quality of production assured.
The American system of construction upon the basis of an interchangeability of parts, now the rule of manufacture in all well organized armories in the U. S. and Europe,
has been developed to an unprecedented degree of perfection by special processes and
machines, the gauges produced by its improved mechanism being mathematically
exact and "standard" with all first class metal workers. The special machine for the
production of TAPS and DIES, and that for the cutters for Gear
Wheels are regarded by experts as the final achievements of mechanism in their
direction.



Responsibly endorsed applications for information as to Armory machine plant,
will receive immediate and careful attention, and when required detailed schemes of
equipment with cost estimates, will be furnished. Rough drawings or models will be
perfected by the best designing and working resources of the Company.

The Pratt and Whitney Machine Gun

can be furnished to Governments or individual purchasers, at short notice. This battery, the
most recent invention of its class, is perfectly constructed, has never been known to miss fire
through its own default, or to refuse to extract a cartridge, is equal to the best of its competition
for rapidity of discharge and efficiency, and at least UNSURPASSED IN CASE OF HANDLING
AND QUALITIES OF ENDURANCE.

Machinists' Tools for general use, comprising a large variety of Lathes,
Planers, Drilling, Milling, Boring, Screw Making, Bolt Cutting, Die Sinking, Grinding, Polishing,
Shaping, Tapping and Marking Machines, Planer and Milling Machine Vises, Planer, Milling
Machine and Bench Centres, Cam Cutting Machines for various purposes, Power Shears, Wire
Straightening Machines, a variety of Power and Foot Presses, Iron Cranes for Shops and other
purposes, Lathe Chucks, etc.

FORGING MACHINERY, consisting of DROP HAMMERS (a
specialty) in six sizes, of best and most modern construction; TRIP HAMMERS, TRIMMING
PRESSES, SHEARS, etc., FORGES and DROP HAMMER DIES made to order.

All kinds of SPECIAL MACHINERY MADE TO ORDER. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS will be mailed in answer to request.

The Improved Gatling Gun and Feed Magazine.



FIG. 3.—GATLING GUN MOUNTED ON A TRIPOD.

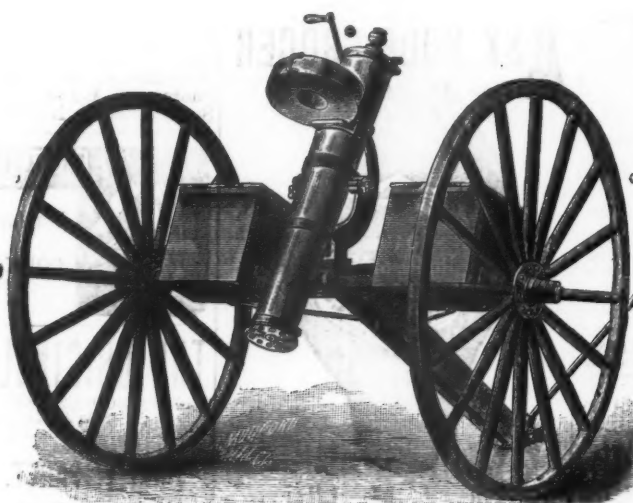


FIG. 4.—SHOWING DEPRESSION AT WHICH GATLING CAN BE FIRED.

fire, so as to drop the balls on men behind entrenched positions at all distances, from 200 to 8,500 yards, with deadly effect

Tables of distances and elevations have been established to obtain with certainty the above results. Experiments with the gun prove that
the bullets so discharged come down nearly perpendicularly and with killing force.

With this new feed there is no possible chance for the cartridges to jam, even when the gun is used by inexperienced men. It is beyond doubt
the most valuable improvement ever made in machine guns. Official reports say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the
force of gravity. The feed is all that is claimed for it." "It is believed the modified Gatling Gun with the new feed has about reached the
utmost limit of improvement."

THE GATLING GUN COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

The first of the two illus-
trations here given represents
the Gatling Gun, ten barrels,
mounted on a tripod, show-
ing the Accles positive feeder.
One feeder is on the Gun
ready for firing and one is
shown on the ground. The
second illustration shows the
Gatling Gun, ten barrels, Uni-
ted States Government model,
mounted on the United States
Army carriage, showing the
depression at which the Gun
can be fired. 1,200 shots have
been fired in one minute from
this Gun. The ordinary rate
of rapid firing is about 1,000
shots per minute.

This improved feed has
greatly increased the direct
fire, and is of inestimable
value in enabling the gun to
deliver high angle or mortar

HOWARD ACKERMAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,

No. 712 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

UNIFORMS—

Since 1786 this House has been the Standard for Uniforms for Officers in the Military Service of the United States.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

INFANTRY OFFICERS' EQUIPMENTS, in accordance with G. O. No. 6, Feb. 1, '86, NOW READY.

ALTERATIONS TO CONFORM WITH ABOVE PROMPTLY MADE.
HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.

J. H. WILSON,

928 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EQUIPMENTS.

New Regulation Infantry Sh. Straps, Knots, etc.
Finest Quality. Lowest Prices.

CHANGES IN UNIFORM.

ORDERS FOR NEW—OR REPAIRS ON OLD GOODS—PROMPTLY
ATTENDED TO, AT LOWEST PRICES.

BENT & BUSH,

Originators of the

GOSSAMER TOP CAP.

387 Washington Street. Boston, Mass.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,**MILITARY GOODS,**

EQUIPMENTS FOR

OFFICERS OF ARMY, NAVY, NATIONAL GUARD, &c.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

J. H. McKENNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO BAKER & McKENNEY 141 Grand Street, New York.

CORK and FELT HELMETS,**MILITARY GOODS**

FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Military and **WARNOCK & CO.,** Naval Goods.
238 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

STATEN ISLAND**Fancy Dyeing Establishment.****BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,**

5 & 7 John Street, New York.

1109 Broadway and 248 West 125th St.
New York.
279 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
47 North 8th St., Philadelphia.
43 North Charles St., Baltimore.
40 Bedford St., Boston.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Garments, Gloves,
Feathers, Crape Veils, Laces, Ribbons, etc., etc.,
leaned, restored and dyed in the best manner,
and with unusual dispatch.

DRESSES CLEANED AND DYED WITH-
OUT RIPPING.

Good received and returned by mail and ex-
press; also called for and delivered free within
city limits.

* Send for Circular and Price List.

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING
CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns. Folding
Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Set-
tees, etc. C. O. COLLIGNON, 181 Canal St., N. Y.,
Mir and Patentee. send for Catalogue. Free.

ALONZO RAND.
Army and Navy Merchant Tailor.
90 Main St., Charlestown, Mass.

WHITE AND DECORATED
Fine French China & Best Porcelain

AT LOW PRICES.

Fine White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces,
\$12; Fine White French China Dinner Sets,
100 pieces, \$22; Gold-ban China Tea Sets, 44
pieces, \$8.50; white, \$7.50; Richly Decorated
China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, \$12; Decorated
Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, \$4; white, \$3; De-
corated Dinner Sets, all colors and designs, \$20;
Decorated Parlor and Brass Hanging Lamps,
etc., \$5. Also ALL HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List mailed
free on application. Estimates and informa-
tion furnished. **HADLEY'S**
1-17 COOPER INSTITUTE, N. Y. CITY.

Orders packed and placed on car or steamer
free of charge. Sent C. O. D. on receipt of
P. O. M. Order!

H. P. STEVENS,Choice Ship and Mess Stores,
Cor. Chelsea & Henley Sts., CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

"Our constant aim is to make them the
Finest in the World."

ASK YOUR GROCER**"Our Trade-Mark" Hams****AND BONELESS BACON.**

NONE GENUINE UNLESS SHOWING OUR PATENTED
TRADE-MARK, A LIGHT METALLIC SEAL AT-
TACHED TO THE STRING AND THE
STRIPED CANVAS, AS IN CUTS.

A little higher in price, but of unrivalled quality.

JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.

UNIFORMS AND FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. WELL KNOWN
TO ARMY OFFICERS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

W. D. STRYKER & CO.,

No. 201 Grand Street, New York,

MILITARY CLOTHING,

For Army and Navy Officers, for the National Guard of any State,
and for Bands. Other Uniforms of all descriptions.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

D. KLEIN & BRO.,

918 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Practical Military Tailors,

Army, Navy, and National Guard Uniforms a Specialty.
Correspondence solicited and cheerfully answered. Samples and Prices sent on application

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,

Are Now Prepared to FURNISH THE NEW REGULATION
EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS OF INFANTRY.

738 BROADWAY, New York.

MILITARY CLOTHIER,

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS,

W. C. BOYLAN, 135 Grand St., New York**HATFIELD AND SONS,****ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,**

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SPECIALTY—OUR OWN MAKE HEAVY SHOULDER STRAPS.

THE SHURLY WATCH AND JEWELRY MFG COMPANY,
77 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE JEWELERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARMY
BADGES AND CAP ORNAMENTS IN SOLID GOLD.

Diamonds, Sterling Silver and PLATED WARE, Optical goods, Wedding Presents, all at
Wholesale prices. Inventors and makers of the Company mess chest filled with the
new snow-white enamelled ware, light, neat, clean, and durable.

Capt. E. R. F. SHURLY, U. S. A. (Retired), has supervision of the Sales and Manufacturing
Department. If you wish anything in our line send for Illustrated Price List.

McCOMBER'S PATENT BOOTS AND SHOES.

Everybody can now enjoy my Patent Boots and Shoes. I am now manufacturing
my Patent Boots and Shoes on a large scale with new and improved machinery, and
selling at greatly reduced prices so as to place them within reach of all. I will send
to all applicants price-lists, full instructions for self-measurement for men, women,
and children, and return the shoes as quickly as they can be made. They will fit
beautifully, will never warp, distort, or injure the tenderest foot, and will restore
bad and distorted feet to symmetry and comfort. I make no shoddy goods, and my
highest class boots and shoes are unsurpassed either in material or workmanship, by
any goods in any country, and my lowest class goods are superior in every respect to
all others at the same price. To preserve leather of all kinds for ladies' or gentlemen's
boots and shoes, and to make them soft and beautiful, use my *Seal Polish Blacking*.
Those who desire perfect boots and shoes should send for my free illustrated pam-
phlets, which will give price-list and all information that is required. **JOEL**
McCOMBER, Inventor and Manufacturer of **McCOMBER'S PATENT BOOTS AND**
SHOES, AND **McCOMBER'S PATENT LASTS**, 52 East 10th Street, five doors west of
Stewart's Store, New York. Mention **THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**.

THE PETTIBONE MFG CO. Military Furnishers
CINCINNATI, O.

Uniforms and Equipments for Officers and Men.

CORK AND FELT BODY HELMETS, REGULATION CAP

CORDS, STRAPS, KNOTS, ETC., ETC.

THE ORIGINAL BOOSEY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

Made by BOOSEY & CO., London. W. M. A. POND & CO., 25 Union Square, New York,
Sole Agents for the United States. Full Price List on application.

JOHN F. PARET, Stationer,

913 PA. AVE.,

Washington.

Wedding, Visiting & Reception

CARDS Engraved in the most correct

manner. Samples and estimates fur-
nished upon application.

We want every one who reads this to
send for SPECIAL CIRCULAR about
purchase of books and subscriptions to
magazines, papers, etc. It will be
worth while.

Orange Powder

("Orange Mills" Established 1868.)

Orange Rifle,

Orange Lightning,

Orange Ducking,

Orange Creedmoor.

Military, Mining and Blasting Powder.

Electric Blasting Apparatus

Manufactured and for Sale by

Lafin & Rand Powder Company.

29 Murray Street, New York.

Agencies and Magazines in all parts of the

country.

Send postal card for illustrated descriptive

pamphlet, showing size of grains of Powder

Mailed FREE.